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Historical Account

OF THE

MEMORABLE ACTIONS

Of the most Glorious Monarch

WILLIAM III.

KING of *England*,

Scotland, *France*, and *Ireland*,

Prince of Orange, &c.

Giving a true Relation of all that happened of consequence since his glorious Expedition into *England*, as also the happy Arrival of his Royal Consort Queen *Mary*, and their being Proclaimed and Crowned King and Queen of these Realms, with the remarkable Transactions that have happened to this time. The whole containing a Summary from his Birth to this day.

Together with the Names of several of those worthy Persons upon whom he has conferred Honours and Places of Trust since his being Proclaimed.

The Third Edition Enlarged.

LONDON,

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LICENSED,

April 24.

1689.

THE PREFACE TO THE READER.

THE weight of this illustrious Subject might have required a greater Undertaker, and made me have kept at an awful distance, whilst the most celebrated Pens of Europe had interwoven and enamell'd the Birth and Rising, Glories of so great a Prince, with all the Rhetorical and Heroick Accents and Expressions that are capable of giving Life and Fire to the Minds of Men, and raising their Souls to a heighth capable of knowing the Centre of true Greatness; but with humble submission, not finding any forward in so invaluable an Enterprize, I, though unworthy, have presumed to

make this Essay, hoping it will not be taken ill, since this, at least, is the Ground-work, upon which the most aspiring Historian must build, when he consults the Golden Rolls of Fame to raise a Pyramid of lasting Honour to the Memories of the World's undoubted Worthies. In this Book, though small to appearance, you may find things as vast in Extent as Virtue and Valour can enlarge them; and when I tell you it is the Compendium of the Birth and Actions of the Great and Renowned Prince of the House of Orange, with what more especially relates to his Redeeming us from Popery and Slavery, by his generous Expedition, Valour, and Conduct, I might be silent, since the World is sufficiently sensible of what I farther intend; yet that Posterity may not forget so great a Deliverance, it is fit that it should be Recorded till Time is swallowed up in Eternity.

You have, Reader, in this Book an

Account

Account of the Illustrious Birth of a Prince, born to be the Protector of the true Religion, and the Support (next the Almighty Arm) of Christianity, coming nearest to its primitive Purity, with his Advancement to early Honours, and his memorable Actions from time to time, with the various dangers and hazards to which he has exposed himself, for the Repose of Christendom, but more especially for the securing and promoting the Protestant Religion. You have likewise a Discovery of Popish Cruelties, in the wretched State and Condition of the Protestants in France, under the late Persecution, from which you may gather what we might have expected and suffered, had not this great Prince at so much Cost, hazard of his Person, and indefatigable Labour and Industry, dispell'd with the Rays of his early and glorious Success, the cloudy Tempest that was breaking over our Heads; and to be brief, you have an

Account

Account of all that has memorably paſſed from his Birth to this day, and that more particularly in England, *upon the ever-to-be-remembred Occaſion of his coming over as our Protector and Deliverer, with the indefatigable Induſtry he has ſucceſsfully uſed to infatuate and defeat the Deſigns of our Enemies, and the Returns he has found from a ſenſible and grateful People, and eſpecially the Wiſdom of the Nation Aſſembled in Parliament, in Proclaiming and Crowning him, together with his Royal Conſort, King and Queen of* England, *&c. with the manner of the performance, and what elſe can be required to ſet forth ſo illuſtrious an Hiſtory, the ſubject of which may ſome Angel ſound with a Golden Trumpet to the utmoſt Kingdoms of the Earth: which is the Wiſh of*

Your humble Servant,

S. T.

An Historical Account of the Life and memorable Actions of the most Illustrious William Henry, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Prince of Orange, &c.

WHen we undertake to Write of illustrious Persons, whose great Actions are sufficiently known to the World, and whose Vertues and Candour have placed them upon a Pinacle of Fame, it is then that Rhetorical Strains, or flattering Applause, is altogether to be laid aside, as vain and useless; for true Diamonds require not the Art to set them off, like Counterfeits, but relying upon their proper Lustre, make their value known, and shine in a kind of careless Glory. Wherefore considering the Illustrious Subject I am here to handle, waving elaborate Circumstances, and Expressions not great-

ly pertinent to History, or Matters of this kind; my Care and Endeavour shall be to keep to Truth and Fact, and as much as in me lies, to give a satisfactory Account of the Birth and glorious Actions of a Prince, whose Fame has travell'd with the Sun.

William Henry, of the Illustrious House of *Nassau*, our present Sovereign, descended from that renowned *German* Family, that has been ever Famous, and to which the *Empire* and all *Christendom* has been so much beholden, Son to *William* of *Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, by the Royal Princess *Mary*, Daughter to *Charles* I. King of *England*, &c. was Born on the 4th. of *November*, in the year of our Lord, 1650. his Father dying the preceding Month, after he had been Married about nine Years, and done Actions worthy of his high Birth, in the Four and Twentieth year of his Age, leaving this hopeful Issue to dispel the Clouds of Sorrow, that began to spread themselves over most *European* Courts, upon notice of a Death so unexpected, and a Loss so important.

This great Prince at his Baptism had for

for Godfathers the Lords *States* of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and the Cities of *Amsterdam*, *Delf*, and *Leyden*, receiving the Name of *William Henry*; and as he increased in years, under the Care of the indulgent Princess, and such as were appointed to attend and wait upon him, he gave early hope of what hath since been sufficiently manifested.

He came to visit his Uncle, King *Charles* II. when he was at *Breda*, preparing for *England*, to take Possession of the Thrones and Kingdoms, so long detained from him; where the King expressed his extraordinary satisfaction to see the Prince his Nephew, and highly welcomed him; and soon after the *Estates General*, having a particular Audience of the King, recommending the firmness and fidelity of that Republick to his Interest, *&c.* his Majesty in the most obliging Terms replyed, *That the Interest, if no other Motives should induce him to it, of two Persons so nearly allied to him, as the Princess Royal his Sister, and the Prince of* Orange *his Nephew, who live in the Estate as part of it, must unavoidably endear it to him.* However, there were many Reasons of State, which obliged him to make with those Provinces a most

ſtrict Alliance: And now the King's Departure for *England* being at hand, the *Eſtates General* named Mr. *De Gent*, Deputy of *Guelderland*, *Guelderwagen* of *Holland*, and *Lampſius* of *Zeland*, to wait upon the Queen of *Bohemia*, who was then with the King, and the Duke of *York*, and *Glouceſter*, who Lodged in the Extraordinary Ambaſſador's Houſe, to complement them on the Re-eſtabliſhment of the King, and the Revolution of the Affairs of *England*; and at the ſame time Mr. *Renſwonde* of *Utrecht*, *Ripperdo* of *Hengelo*, of *Overyſſel*, together with *Ibbama* of *Gronin*, were deputed to the ſame Office, by the Princeſs Royal, and the Prince of *Orange*.

The King being treated by the *Eſtates General* at the *Hague*, he ſitting at the middle of the Table-head, had on the Right Hand the Queen of *Bohemia*, on the Left the Princeſs Royal, and there the Prince was preſent, a Seat being placed on purpoſe for him to diſtinguiſh his Character, though in his tender years, from Lords of great Rank and Quality, who were preſent at that ſplendid Entertainment; and this order was obſerved whenever he Dined publickly with the King, which he frequent-

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ly did, as well at the *Hague*, as at other places; and when the King left the *Hague*, his Highneſs, accompanied with Prince *William* of *Naſſau*, Governour of *Friezeland*, with ſundry Nobles and Gentlemen, went before him towards the Ships, on which, together with his Train, he was to embark for *England*; and when he went on Board he was conducted to the Admiral Ship by the Queen of *Bohemia*, the Princeſs Royal, and the Prince of *Orange*, to whom at his Departure he returned moſt obliging Thanks, and endearing Expreſſions of Affection, which ended not but with his Life. Theſe were the remarkable Paſſages (as I may term them) in the Infancy of this great Prince: But it is time to go on to thoſe of his riper years.

A prevailing Faction growing up in the United Provinces, managed by Statesmen that ambitiouſly ſtrove to engroſs the Power, and enrich themſelves as much as in them lay, to overſhadow the Brightneſs of this Riſing Sun, to eclipſe the Family that had laid the very Foundation of the *State*, and by which Providence would have it ſupported, though at the ſame time *France* preſſed them with a prevailing Army.

Amongſt thoſe of the Faction, the *De Wits* were very forward, for which, and for ſ underhand Practices againſt the Perſ of the Prince, the two Brothers, *Jo* and *Cornelius*, ſoon after felt the Rage o the People, who cut them to pieces; however thoſe that remained ſtruggled to keep themſelves in Power; and the better to do it, disbanded their experienced Forces and Officers, putting in their ſteads the Sons of Burgher-maſters, and ſuch others as they ſuppoſed would ſtickle for them againſt the Intereſt of this Riſing Prince; however it laſted not: for within a while the French taking more effectually the advantage of this overſight, ſwept away divers of the Frontier Towns, and entered deep, with great ravagement and devaſtation, into ſome of the Provinces, which made the People conſider of a General to lead their Forces; whereupon in the beginning of the year 1672. the Prince was inveſted with the Titles of Captain, and Admiral General of the United Provinces, Honours his Anceſtors had a long time meritoriouſly enjoyed to the extraordinary contentment of the People, by having (next under God) been the chief means of reducing of thoſe Provinces from

Slavery

Slavery into a *State*; when his Highneſs, marching at the Head of a few Troops, made good his Poſt at *Nienkop* againſt the violent Attacks and Incroachments of the French, and ſo gallantly ordered Affairs, that he made them retire with loſs.

Upon the Ravage the French had made on the Frontiers, the people of the Province of *Holland* grew diſcontented and diſpleaſed with their Magiſtrates, attributing the Misfortune to their neglect; ſo that thoſe of *Dort* broke into open Mutiny, demanding to ſee the Magazines; but being put off, or refuſed, ſuſpecting ſome Treachery, they reſolved to have the Prince made Stat-holder; nor would they by any means be appeaſed, till he was ſent for, and confirmed in that Dignity, which being paſſed into an Act, great joy enſued amongſt the People; and ſoon after the other Cities and Provinces conſented to the like Inveſtment, and his Highneſs took his Place in the Hall of Audience, with the Ceremonies the Dignity required.

Upon theſe Proceedings, and his Highneſs's returning to the Army at *Bodegrove*, the Face of things were changed, and the late drooping Provinces ſeemed to take new Life and Vigour; the French

were manfully resisted, and the Bishop of *Munster* forced from the Walls of *Groning* by a slender Garison, after the Loss of a great part of his Army; so that now the Prince being very powerful in the Hearts of the people, the *De Wits* were sacrificed to the popular Fury, for conspiring against him & the Government; for the Burghers and others taking Arms, and breaking in upon them, where *Cornelius* was imprisoned by the Magistrates, and his Brother *John* at that time come to see him, they dragged them thence with great Cries, and after a miserable mis-usage, hung them up by the Heels in the Market-place, and cutting them to pieces, sold their Joynts and Flesh by piece-meal, at great Rates, which were carried away by the Buyers in a Triumph of Revenge.

The *De Wits* falling thus from their highth of Honour, *Min Heer Fagel* was made Pentionary with the Prince's approbation; and indeed deservedly, having been the first, when only Pentioner of *Haerlem*, to open peoples Eyes upon the inevitable Ruin that must have attended upon the continuance of the *De Wits* Ministry, and thereupon the Elector of *Brandenburgh* wrote a most obliging Let-

ter

ter to the *States*, to let them know he had received the News of the Princes Advancement and Settlement in the Honours and Dignities of his Ancestors, and to assure them of his Friendship and Good-Will; so that the Provinces within themselves being settled, it was thought high time to oppose the Insults of the French; whereupon the Prince marched to dislodge their Out-guards, and came upon them so unexpectedly and with so much terrour as they lay at the Siege of *Utrecht*, that he beat them into their Trenches, and took several Prisoners of Note, which he commanded to be kindly used, and sent to *Amsterdam*. And now there being a Rumour that some Attempt was designed against his Highness's Person, by some private means; so far it wrought, that from that time he has been entreated to accept of a Guard for his Person, and although the season was far advanced, he laid Siege to *Woerden*, a considerable Garison, held by the French, to the relief of which the Duke of *Luxemburgh* hasted, and was the first time obliged to retire with considerable loss; but returning with a great Re-inforcement, as the Town was about to Capitulate, after an obstinate

Fight, and many kill'd on both sides, he put a succour of 300 Men into it, and with considerable Loss retreated. This new recruit encouraging the Garison, and the Prince having lost in the Action Colonel *Suilestcyme* (who bore the fury of the Attack, and fought valiantly, but being over-powered, and refusing Quarter, was killed,) as likewise other brave Men, and now the Weather more incommoding his Army than the Enemy, he thought it convenient to rise from before it, and drew off without any molestation.

After these Proceedings, his Highness held a Council of War, and having given necessary Orders, marched to *Rosendale*, where the General Rendezvouz were appointed, and there having mustered an Army to the number of 24000. he took his March towards the Country of *Liege*, and obliged the Count *de Duras* to retire to *Staffembergh* with the Army he then had under his Command, being desirous, if it might conveniently be, to give him Battel: but understanding that the Count frequently shifted his Quarters, in a kind of a retiring manner, the Prince after investing *Tongeren* with his own and such Spanish Forces as had

had joyned with him; and by that means not being able to draw him to a Battel, he re-paſſed the *Meuſe*, and after ſome longer attendence to that purpoſe, he marched to *Maeſtreicht*, and ſent a Party of Horſe and Foot to take in the Caſtle of *Valcheren*, which ſoon ſurrendred upon diſcretion; and there they found a conſiderable Magazine, eſpecially of Forage: And after that his Highneſs having inveſted *Charleroy* without ſucceſs, by reaſon of the ſharpneſs of the Weather, and taken *Bireh*, an important Place, defended by three Captains, and 300. Soldiers, Demoliſhing the Town, he marched through *Brabant*, and put his Soldiers into Winter Quarters.

During theſe Tranſactions, the French in conſiderable Parties taking the advantage of the hard Froſt, marched over the Ice, and made ſome inconſiderable ſpoil in the Villages, but upon the approach of his Highneſs they retired in diſorder, with conſiderable loſs; and had the Paſſes been defended as the *States* directed, moſt of them had periſhed in the Waters, by reaſon of the ſudden Thaw that enſued. About this time, to make amends for the miſchief the French had done *Coeverden*, was recovered

covered a Place of great importance, and from whence the Garison-Soldiers, by their frequent Inroads, had greatly endamaged the Country. And now his Highness industriously laboured to compose home-bred Differences and Discords, which he effected with the same facility that attended all his undertakings, insomuch that all Animosities were laid aside, and every Man apply'd himself to promote the publick good of the Country; and then he proceeded to visit the Fortifications, and give such necessary Orders, as the Juncture of Affairs required.

The Spring advancing, the French King made great Preparations against *Holland*, invading them in Person with a powerful Army, whilst the Prince of *Conde* and Duke of *Luxemburgh* were encamped at *Utreicht*, expecting Orders to fall into the Country. They had now likewise War with the King of *Great Britain*, with whose powerful Navy the French joyn'd; which made the Prince to be very careful in attending the motion of the French by Land, whilst the *States* prepared to set out their Naval Forces; nor was such a Storm as then threatned the Provinces, to be

slightly

slightly regarded: for the French King laid Siege to *Mastricht*, with an Army of 42000 Horse and Foot, on the 10th. of *June*, it being before blocked up by the Count *De l' Orge*, with three thousand Horse: In this place was a Garison of about eight or nine hundred Horse, and four thousand Foot, Commanded by the valiant *Monsieur d' Farjaux*, who defended the place with much Bravary to the last extremity, killing the French about 9000 Soldiers, besides Officers, and Men of great note; and then at the Petition and earnest Intreaty of the Inhabitants, surrendered upon honourable terms, and was soon after, for his Courage and prudent Conduct, made by his Highness, Major General of the Army: And at this Siege it was that the unfortunate Duke of *Monmouth* signalized his Valour to the heighth of Bravery; by which, and the Courage of the English under his Command, the French King may be justly said to make himself Master of this Place; after which, the French Army being drawn off, and partly dispersed, the Prince drew together his Forces, and laid Siege to *Maerd*, straitening it with 25000 Horse and Foot, which obliged the Duke of *Luxemburgh*

to bend his Forces that way; however the Place was taken without much difficulty in four days, and *Luxemburgh* retired.

About this time the *States* entred into a League, with the Emperour and King of *Spain* againſt *France*, whoſe Armies ioyning, at leaſt in part, the Siege of *Bonne* was pitch'd upon into which the Prince of *Conde* had only the advantage of putting 100 Horſe, who paſſed the Centinels under pretence of being the Duke of *Lorrain*'s Party, and 100 more attempting to doe the like through the Prince's Quarters, not only failed of ſucceſs, but were moſt of them killed and taken Priſoners, and 500 more, who were to ſupport them, obliged to retreat, being beholden for their ſafety to the ſwiftneſs of their Horſes: And now the Town was cloſely preſſed by the Confederate Army, and the Governour ſummoned; and although at the firſt he refuſed, yet perceiving the reſolution of the Beſiegers to ſpare none they found in Arms if the Town was taken by Storm, and the vigorous Attacks they made, at the end of ſeven days a Parley was beat, and the Beſieged granted honourable terms; they marched out to the number

of

of 1500, so that with little loss of Blood the Confederates became Masters of this City; upon which the Prince of *Orange* drew off to *Wesseling*, and commanding in the absence of *Montecuculi* the imperial Army, he seized on the Castles of *Lichnich* and *Brevel*; and now Success attending his Sword, he constrained the French, although *Turen* had taken the Field with a considerable Army, to quit many Places they conceived not to be tenable, or at least ways to draw out the Garisons to recruit their Army, which was not in a condition to make head against the Confederates: Amongst those that they quitted was *Herderwick*, *Wooerden*, *Utreicht*, *Bomniel*, *Campen*, *Elburg*, and *Harrem*, and the Bishop of *Munster*, who was in League with *France*, quitted *Mempel* and *Stenwick*, yet at their Departure they exacted great Summs of Mony from the Inhabitants in lieu of their not firing the Houses; yet they dismantled many of them, and left visible tokens of their Anger, for being constrained to quit those important Places which they had gained at a vast expence of Blood and Treasure. So far did the terrour of a young General in his Rising Glories

work

work upon the minds of this late insulting Nation, that they who had lately carried Ruin and Devastation into the neighbouring Country, began now to shrink together in their own.

These were the principal Transactions to the end of the year 1673. and in gratitude for the Services his Highness had done the *States* by his Valour and Conduct, in freeing them from the Danger of their capital Enemies, and recovering so many wealthy Towns, they confirmed to him the Dignity of Stat-holder, for the Provinces of *Holland* and *West Friezeland*, passing a Decree to hold it not only for his Life, but to settle it upon the Heirs Male of his Body, in lawful Marriage, for ever. Upon which his Highness for a time, made it his Business with indefatigable care and industry, to settle the Province of *Utrecht*, and other Countries that had been disturbed, and put out of order by the Invasion of the French, and made such Reformation and good Regulation of a Government that had been shaken and put out of frame, by the sundry & sudden Revolutions, that he settled Matters to the admiration & content of all Persons that had to doe in it, so that they unanimously voted

ted him Governour-General, and Captain-General of the Province of *Utrecht*, and the honour to descend to his Heirs Male, lawfully born in Wedlock.

Whilst these things were doing, General *Rebenhaupt*, being abroad with a strong Party, took *Northom*, and put a Garison into it, beat the *Munster* Forces, that in his absence were endeavouring to re-take it; and marched onward, stormed *Nigenbuys*, yet the Garison retiring to a little Castle, capable of making but a slender resistence, were spared upon their throwing down their Arms, and begging Quarter: But upon his going into Winter Quarters, and dispersing his Men, General *Negal*, with the *Munster* Forces under his Command, recovered the latter. However, the Bishop of *Munster*, perceiving the Tempest of War to gather about his Countries, and finding the French King no way able to support him, he thought it high time to treat of Peace, and accordingly clapped up one with the Emperour, which more and more discouraged the French, so that the Marquess of *Belesards*, who succeeded the *Mareschal d' Humiers* in the *Netherland* Acquisitions, thought of nothing more than the deserting the Towns that yet remained. And

And in order to this, upon notice that the Prince was marching into *Brabant* with 30000 Men to joyn the Spaniſh Forces, *Tiel*, *Arnheim*, *Zutphen*, and others, were ſlighted, but not without great Summs of Money extorted from the Inhabitants, to ſave them from Plunder and Burning; the Biſhop of *Munſter* likewiſe relinquiſhed *Devenenter*, ſo that all *Overyſſel* was at entire Liberty, and had thoſe Diſorders the Enemy occaſioned in Government rectified and reſtored by his Highneſs's ſpecial Command, though for quitting theſe Towns the Marqueſs loſt the French King's Favour, and was forbidden the Court, the better to colour the Buſineſs, which his neceſſity, paſt all peradventure, had obliged him to do; yet to repair this loſs he fell into the French *Conte*, and took *Dole*, *Malins*, and *Becanſon*, making himſelf, in a ſhort time, Maſter of that entire Province: This made his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* repair the ſooner to the Army at *Bargen Opzoom*, marching from thence to *Malins*, guarding the Frontiers of *Brabant*, ſo that the French, though abroad with two powerful Armies, durſt attempt nothing farther on that ſide.

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The Confederate Armies joyning about the end of *July*, The Generals agree That Count *Souches* should lead the Van, the Prince of *Orange* the Main Battel, and the Rear-Guard to be commanded by the Count *Monterey*, and so they proceeded to oblige the Prince of *Conde*, who lay encamped with the greatest strength of the French power, to a Battel; but not being able to draw him to it, and perceiving he still fortified his Camp, the Confederate Armies drew off, in order to besiege and take in some Places of Importance, which *Conde* no sooner perceived, and understanding the difficult ways they were to pass, but he drew out and pursued the Rear-Guard, as knowing the Van-Guard and Main Battalia were a great way advanced, and charged the Prince of *Vaudemont*, who consisted most of Horse, which obliged him to send to the Prince of *Orange* for two Battalions of Foot, who sent him three, under the Command of young Prince *Maurice* of *Nassau*, and soon after the entire Army engaged by degrees in a doubtful and bloody Fight, near the River *Senuff*, where at first the French had the advantage, by reason the Confederate Army being, as is said, divided,

vided, could not so soon unite as was convenient; however the Prince of *Conde* in conclusion was obliged to draw off, and quit the Field, with the loss of about 7000 Men, and amongst them sundry great Officers and Voluntiers of note: Nor did the Confederates lose less than 6000, and amongst them many Noble-men, besides those that were wounded and taken Prisoners on both sides; And in this Battel, which lasted for about the space of six or seven hours, his Highness the Prince of *Orange* spared not to hazard his Person in the greatest danger, labouring with his Voice and Example to encourage his Men, and restore the Battel where he found it broken and disordered, by rallying the Troops and Battalions, causing those that shrunk or gave back to advance, and with his his Sword in his hand, led them on to face the danger, omitting nothing that became a great and experienced General; insomuch that General *Souches*, a Man of great prudence and large understanding, gives a Character of him to the *States* of *Holland* in these words.

I have endeavoured (says he) *to discharge my Duty, in attending his Highness*

the

the Prince of Orange, *during the famous, though bloody, Battel between the Confederate Army and that of the moſt Chriſtian King, the happy Iſſue of which has proved very much to the Glory of the Prince, who ſhewed, upon that occaſion, the Prudence of an aged Captain, the Courage of a* Cæſar, *and the undaunted Bravery of a* Marius; *all which, My Lords, is delivered by me without Flattery, which is contrary to my Nature, &c.*

The Fight being over, and the Confederates with a ſtrong Party keeping the Field all Night, the Prince the next day marched by *Mons* with his whole Army, and was recruited at St. *Gilain* with five Dutch Regiments, and there he Quartered, whilſt the Imperialiſts marched to *Quievrain*; when ſoon after General *Rabenhaupt* laid Siege to the *Greves*, a ſtrong Gariſon poſſeſſed by the French, and as ſtourly defended, inſomuch that he had been undoubtedly obliged to quit that Siege, had not the Prince of *Orange* perfected it by the aſſiſtence he gave; for the Gariſon conſiſted of 4000 Foot, and 9 Troops of Horſe, and in it 450 pieces of Cannon, a hundred of them mounted, beſides a large ſtore of Ammunition and Proviſion,

yet

yet this ſtrong place yielded to the unconquerable Fortune of the Prince; for finding the Imperialiſts and *Spaniards* not forward to hazzard a ſecond Battel with *Conde*, who was by this time conſiderably re-inforced, leaving the Groſs of his Army with Prince *Waldeck*, he came to the Siege of this place with 60 Troops of Horſe, which ſo animated the Beſiegers, and daunted the Beſieged, that the Marqueſs *De Chamilly*, Governour of the Town, finding the great Breaches that were made in the Walls, and the miſchief done by the ſpringing of the Mines, he began to conclude it could not hold out a reſolute Aſſault, and ſo coming to a Parley, obtained honourable Conditions; by which means the Curb that this ſtrong Gariſon had put upon the neighbouring Countries was happily taken off, and the Troops for the moſt part were put into Winter Quarters, and little of the Action happened till the enſuing Spring; yet in conſideration of the farther Services the Prince had done the *States*, they of *Guelderland* offered him as an addition to his other Honours, the Sovereignty of the Dutchy of *Guelders*, and the County of *Zutphen*; and though other Provinces intimated at the ſame time that

that they would doe the like, yet he would in modesty accept of no other than that of Government Hereditary of those Provinces; and being confirmed therein, his first Care was to settle the Affairs that had been disordered, as prudently foreseeing that nothing conduces more to the happiness of a Country, than a good Constitution of Government.

In the year 1675 the French by their great preparations demonstrating their early Intentions to take the Field, the Confederates consulted the best methods for the carrying on the War against *France*: But whilst that was doing, the Prince fell sick of the Small-Pox, which Distemper having proved fatal to many of his near Relations, crea[ted] a sadness not only throughout the Pr[ovinc]es, but almost every where, wher[e] the news came; yet it lasted not; for [in] a short time, through the diligence and industry of his Physicians, great signs of Amendment appeared, which ended in a perfect recovery of his Health; when, as soon as his strength would permit him, he hasted to the general Rendezvouze, near *Rosendale*, the better to attend the French King's motion, who was by this time in

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the Field, and upon his March towards *Brabant*, having already beſieged *Limburgh*, by the Marqueſs of *Rochfort*.

The Prince before his Departure adjuſted and reconciled ſeveral Differences, and held a Conference with the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, who came to the *Hague* to pay him a Viſit. Great indeed was the Spoil the French made, quite deſtroying the fruitful Country of *Waes*, which made the Confederate Armies haſten to oppoſe them, and the Prince being at *Roſendale*, gave ſuch neceſſary Orders, as according to the meaſures that were then taken for carrying on the Affairs, were beſt ſuitable: After which he marched with the Army under his Command towards *Mallins*, upon notice the French were ſet down before *Conde*, the King in perſon being in the Army, who cauſed the Siege to be carried on with ſo much vigour, that before the Prince could put his Deſigns in Execution, in order to relieve it, the Town was taken by Storm; yet Quarter, after much ſlaughter on both ſides, was given to ſuch as yielded, and they were made Priſoners of War: And now his Highneſs having an Army of about 30000, daily expected 10 or 12000 Spaniards

Spaniards to joyn with him; which conjunction ſoon happening, he took a review of the Forces, and having an account that *Bouchain* was beſieged, and that the Governour, the better to defend it, had cauſed the Lower Town to be burnt down; a Council of War was held, in which it was reſolved to raiſe the Siege, or give the Enemy Battel; and accordingly his Highneſs commanded the Prince of *Vaudemont*, to march privately with three thouſand Horſe and Foot, to ſecure a Paſs over the River *Schelde*, below *Conde*, and at the ſame time the Duke of *Holſtein* marched with 1500 Horſe, and two Regiments of Foot, through *Mons* towards *Kieurain*, to amuſe the Enemy, and make them believe the whole Army was coming to Attack them on that ſide, and thereupon all the Forces marched without beat of Drum, or ſound of Trumpet, in two Lines; which made the French King, who lay with his Forces at *Kieurain*, *Soburgh*, &c. to draw off, that he might cover the Siege, leaving the *Mareſchal d' Humieres*, only with 4 or 5000 Men to guard the Paſs; but upon the approach of the Prince, finding himſelf too weak, he retired without diſputing it,

and so his Highness with the Duke de *Villa Hermosa* encamped near *Valenciennes*; but the French not being to be drawn out of their Retrenchments, it was not thought expedient to attempt the forcing them to a Battel; so that after many vigorous Assaults, the Governour of *Bouchain* capitulated and surrendred the Place.

The Prince of *Orange* perceiving this Place lost, and that he could not force the French to a Battel without great disadvantage, after some Councils held, the Siege of some important Place was resolved on, and accordingly his Highness laid Siege to *Maestricht*, having his Army encreased by the Arrival of the *Osnabrug* Troops, under the Command of that Duke, and the Siege was carried on with great Resolution, and nothing omitted that the highest Conduct and Valour was capable of performing; yet after a Bloody and obstinate Resistance of the Besieged, and the Approach of the French Army, with a Resolution to relieve them, his Highness thought it convenient to raise the Siege and draw off, which he did in good order: A brief Account of which you may see in the following Letter of

the *Heer Dyck-Velt*, sent to the *States of Holland*, &c.

Noble and Mighty Lords,

THE *Attack upon the Horne-Work*, was not made as was intended the 25th. of August, but the day following before Noon, though without success, and the Enemy being advanced with a very great Force to Tongres, it was unanimously concluded by the Generals, that they could not be hindred from putting a succour into the Place on the side of the Wycke, and that for several difficulties that were foreseen, it would be the best and safest to draw off the Troops from that side, and to put the whole Army into Battalia, without the lines, near Lemaken, which was accordingly done the next Morning, and we continued there till now. In the mean while all our Cannon, Ammunition, and part of the Provision, together with the sick and wounded Men, were put into the lightest Vessels, which could best pass, by reason of the extraordinary lowness of the Water: Having seen all our Cannon embarked, and sent the Boats away, some Skirmishes happened, in which the Enemy was still repulsed: It was to have been wished that God would have been pleased to have blessed the extraor-

dinary Diligence, Vigilance, and Pains, which his Highness hath with the greatest Care and Application taken, during this Siege, and so great danger to his Person, with better success for the good of the State; but seeing it hath not been his Holy Will, I pray that he will please, in other occasions, to give the Arms of the State better success.

Philipsburgh being this while besieged by the Imperial Confederates, after a furious Battery, and many vigorous Attacks, the Governour perceiving a general Assault was intended, capitulated and surrendred it upon very advantageous Articles, to Prince *Herman* of *Baden*, who commanded in chief at that Siege.

The Prince of *Orange* having drawn off his Forces from before *Maestricht*, and given the *Mareschal de Scomberg*, who commanded the French Forces, all the opportunity imaginable to engage, which he declined, thinking it sufficient that he had relieved the Town, he decamped from *Lenaken*, and marched to St. *Tron*, and there he sent the Regiments that had sustained the greatest Loss in this Siege into *Holland*, to refresh and recruit, and so with the rest of the Cavalry and Infantry, took his way

way towards *Tanche* and *Partuiſe*, his Excellency the Duke *De Villa Hermoſa* leading the Van, the Duke of *Oſnabrug* the main Battel, and his Highneſs the Rear-Guard, and although the French Army marched after him, yet they attempted nothing upon his Forces: however the Troops being allarm'd drew up in Battalia to expect them. And now the Winter-ſeaſon advancing, and the time of Action over, his Highneſs left the Army under the Command of Count *Waldeck*, and returned to *Holland*, where he was received with many Demonſtrations of joy, and proceeded to give the general Aſſembly of the States an Account of that Summers Campaign, ſo much to their ſatisfaction, that the Preſident in a moſt ſolemn manner congratulated his ſafe Return, in his own, and in the names of all the States there aſſembled: As likewiſe did the States of *Holland* by the Penſioner *Fagel*, acknowledging all the Kindneſs and Gratitude imaginable, for the Care and Pains he had taken, and the Danger he had expoſed his Perſon to for the Honour and Service of the State.

In the year following, after a bloody and doubtful War, great were the ex-

pectations of the People that a Peace would ensue; and the sooner to bring it to pass, his Majesty of Great *Britain* laboured by his Ambassadours and Envoys in the Court of the Princes, and engaged for an Accommodation, after the expence of so much Blood and Treasure as this vigorous War had exhausted, but it went not on so prosperously as was wished by reason the French in the dead of the Winter were upon their March towards the *Netherlands*, which retarded the Negotiation, and by the first of *March*, they had invested *Valenciennes* with between fifty and sixty thousand Men, under the Command of the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, and the Count of *Montal*; nor was it long before the King came to the Army with a great number of Voluntier Gentlemen. The Garison of that City consisted at that time of no more than 2000 Italians, Spaniards and *Walloon* Foot, and of about one thousand Horse and Dragoons, Commanded by the Marquess of *Resburg*, so that before any considerable Force of the Confederates could take the Field, this City was formally besieged, and the Siege carried on with extraordinary vigour, as well by throwing Granadoes into it,

as

as battering it with Cannon, running Trenches, Mining, &c. which so far facilitated the Enterprize by continually alarming and wearying out the besieged, that the besiegers made themselves Masters of the Counterscarp and Horne-work with little difficulty, and turned the Guns they found there upon the City, which created such a Consternation, that the Governour finding the Soldiers and Inhabitants no longer willing to hazard themselves against the encroaching Enemy, and not expecting any timely relief, he being at the same time wounded, and obliged to keep his Bed, the Place surrendred upon discretion; yet the French King commanded the Soldiers not to pillage it, and gave the Count of *Rixburg* his Liberty; when hightened with this success, he divided his Army, and at once besieged *Cambray*, and St. *Omers*, the former of which, though well Garrisoned, he took without much difficulty, *viz.* the Town, but the Castle, whither the Soldiers retired to make their last Effort, held him in play much longer.

The Prince of *Orange* having by this time taken the Field, marched with the Army under his Command, to the Re-

ſief of St. *Omers*, of which the French King had no ſooner notice, but he ſent away part of his Army to ſtrengthen that League maintained by the Duke of *Orleance*: Nor was it unſeaſonable, for the Prince having paſſed many difficult ways as alſo the River *Pene*, gave the Duke Battel, who had drawn off the greateſt part of his Army to oppoſe him; and though by the ill Diſcipline and Conduct of the Left Wing, the diſadvantage of Ground and ſuperiour number of the French; after a long and doubtful Fight, wherein he extremely hazarded his Perſon, and received two ſhots upon his Armour; he found himſelf obliged to retire with ſome Loſs: Yet ſuch was the Action, that the Duke returned not to the Siege in eight days after, for fear of a ſecond Attack, nor till he was aſſured his Highneſs had paſſed the Channel of *Gaunt*, and then after a furious Battery, the Gariſon, who conſidered the encreaſe of his Army, and the little hopes they had of Relief, ſurrendred upon advantageous Articles; and about this time News came, that the Cittadel or Caſtle of *Cambray*, after an obſtinate reſiſtence, had ſurrendred upon very advantageous or honourable Conditions.

This

This early ſucceſs of the French King rouſed the Confederates, who haſtened their Armies from all Parts, and rendezvouzing near *Aloſt*, made a formidable Body, all but the Army the Duke of *Lorain* had brought into the Field, ſubmitting to the Command of the Prince; which ſo amazed the French King, that leaving the *Mareſchal de Crequi*, and the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, the former to attend the motion of the Duke of *Lorain*, and the latter to obſerve the Prince, he left the Field and returned to *Paris*; whereupon his Highneſs marched towards *Aeth*, accompanied with the Duke *De Villa Hermoſa*, and the Duke of *Oſnabrug*, in order to diſlodge the French that were quartered under its Walls, or oblige them to Battel: but finding the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, who commanded there, advantageouſly encamped between two Rivers, and well fortified, ſhowing no inclination to leave his Poſt, he at that time contented himſelf with the making a flying Camp to prevent the French Parties ſtraggling abroad, and harraſing the neighbouring Countries, and with the reſt of the Army ſet down before *Charleroy*, an important City, ſtrongly Gariſoned

foned by the French, which obliged the Duke of *Luxemburgh*, for the better ſtrengthening his Army, to draw the Soldiers out of divers Gariſons, and by that means formed a Body of 40000 Men, with which he firſt endeavoured to cut off their Forage and Proviſion, coming from beyond the *Sambre*; and there the better to effect it, he ſtrongly entrenched himſelf, as knowing the cutting off the Forage muſt of neceſſity diſtreſs the Prince, which accordingly ſucceeded, and was one of the chief occaſions that induced his Highneſs to draw off the Army and march to *Sombrief*, and finding he could not oblige the French to a Battel without great diſadvantage, their chief aim being only to hinder his laying Siege to any Place of note, he drew nearer *Bruſſels*, and there having given neceſſary Orders, and left the Charge of the Armies to Count *Waldeck*, he paſſed from thence to the *Hague*, accompanied by ſundry Noble-men, as well Engliſh as others, and there gave the States an Account of his Conduct, with which they were very much ſatisfied, and returned his Highneſs their hearty Thanks for his weary Enterprizes, *&c.*

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The French not appearing any ways inclinable to Action, or undertaking the Siege of any important Place, his Highness taking leave of the States, embarked for *England*, attended by the Earl of *Offory*, and divers other Lords and Gentlemen, on the Yatches sent for his Accommodation by His Majesty of great *Britain*, King *Charles* II. and was attended by three English Men of War, and a Squadron the States ordered to wait upon him, Commanded by Admiral *Evertsen*; there was also in his Train the Count of *Nassau*, and Mr. *Odyck*, and proceeding with a prosperous Gale, safely arrived at *Harwich* the 19th. of *October*. 1677, where he was received by the Duke of *Albemarle*, and proceeding thence in the King's Coaches to *Ipswich*, he was there very favourably received by His Majesty, and a splendid Train of Nobility, as also by his Royal Highness, with all the Testimonies and Expressions of real Joy and Affection, and on the 22d. they arrived at *White-Hall*, where his Royal Highness's Lodgings were prepared for his Reception, and soon after it was known to what intent his Highness had been invited over; nor did he on the 29th. of *October* fail, upon the Invi-

tations

tation of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, to accompany His Majesty, His Royal Highness, and the Court, to be a Spectator of the Cities magnificent annual Triumph, and was splendidly entertained to his high satisfaction. Now the King having chosen his Highness from amongst the Princes of *Europe* as the fittest Match for his illustrious Niece, the Princess *Mary*, for which intent he was invited to Court, he on the first of *November* declared his Intention in Council, with which the Lords were extremely satisfied, as well in the Merits of his Highness, as the security of the Protestant Religion, by so agreeable a Match, and the better for the conservation of a Peace with the united Provinces; whereupon the Council, to testifie a farther mark of the Contentment they received, went in a Body to Complement and Congratulate the Princess, and then the Prince upon this happy occasion, as did afterwards the rest of the Nobility of the Kingdom, and others, a general satisfaction being every where expressed; so that his Highness sent an Express to the States General, to acquaint them with what was intended; the Summ of which was:

That

That in consideration they had by their earnest Wishes to him declared how much they desired to see him Married, after he had well weighed the Reasons that had induced him to it, in Conformity to their Desires, and the Tranquillity of their State, he conceived he could not do better than to address himself to the Princess *Mary*, eldest Daughter to the Duke of *York*, that he had made his Request to have her in Marriage, both of the King and the Duke, who had condescended to his Proposals and therefore he thought it requisite to give their Lordships notice of it, expecting in return their speedy Approbation, that he might the sooner hasten again to their Service.

Upon this notice of his Highness's intentions, the States assembled to consider the weighty Reasons that induced him to make so happy a choice in placing his Affections on the most illustrious Princess in *Europe*, and with much Joy and Gratulation approved them, testifying by a publick Edict, the satisfaction they conceived, and declaring the esteem of so great an Alliance, made a resolution to observe it to the utmost of their Power, and accordingly sent their Approbation

to

to his Highneſs on the 4th. of *November*, old Style, on which day the happy Marriage was ſolemnized, the Ceremonies performed by the Biſhop of *London*, and the King gave the Princeſs; Nor did the News appear in publick but with the greateſt Demonſtrations of Joy imaginable, the Bells every where rang, and Bonfires flam'd in the Streets, and an univerſal Conſent ſpread over the Kingdom, and Congratulatory Poems were made by the beſt hands upon the occaſion. But whilſt every one was Reveling in Joy and Contentment, the Prince had his thoughts employed upon the important Buſineſs of the State, and having received the farther Complements and Congratulations of the Nobles and Gentry, he on the 29th. took his leave of the Court, together with his fair Princeſs, and with a Train of Noble-men and Ladies took his way to embark for *Holland*, whither he was attended by ſeveral Men of War, and having a proſperous Paſſage landed at *Ter-heyde*, and from thence paſſed to *Hounſteyrdyke*, where for ſome time their Highneſſes continued, and received private Viſits till the Magnificence that was to attend their publick Entry into the *Hague* was prepared; where upon

on their Ingress the Bridge was crowned with Garlands of Triumph, and under them written,

Uxori & Batavis vivat Nassovius Hector, Auriaco & Patriæ vivat Britannica Princeps.

Here they found likewise the twelve Companies of Burghers drawn up in Arms, and the People every where expressing their satisfaction with loud and joyful Acclamations; and upon passing the Bridge 24 Virgins met them, singing Songs prepared for the occasion, and strewing the way with fragrant Herbs on each side the Coach wherein their Highnesses were; and arriving at the Town-house, they found a Triumphal Arch erected, through which they passed; this Arch was beautified and adorned with a Sylvian Scene, and on the top a Hieroglyphick of Amity, by the clasping of two hands, and a Motto, *viz.*

Auriaci his Thalamis, Batavis dos Regia pax est.

Then crossing the Market-place into the High-street, they found another Arch erected, with this Motto, *viz.*

Ingredere Auspicius Batavis Felicibus Aulam.

The

and in the mean time the Cannon was fired from all parts, and the Burghers gave ſeveral Volleys; at Night the whole Country was enlightened with Bonfires, and Fire-works of ſundry kinds and forms, and ſo with great joy and ſatisfaction paſſed the reſt of the Winter, little Action happening abroad in that ſeaſon; yet the French King made early Preparations againſt the Spring, which obliged his Majeſty of Great *Britain*, as he had before deſigned, to labour to compoſe the unhappy Differences that had occaſioned the expence of ſo much Blood and Treaſure; and in order to it he ſent the Earl of *Feverſham* to the French King, with Inſtructions to negotiate a Peace between that King and the Confederates; the purport of his Commiſſion was to propoſe, That the City of *Charleroy*, *Aeith*, *Courtray*, *Tournay*, *Conde*, *Oudenard*, *Valenciennes*, and St. *Guilain* ſhould be reſtored to the Spaniards, in conſideration of which, the French King ſhould keep *La Franche Conte* intire; but this not ſucceeding, His Majeſty of Great *Britain* diſpatched a Commiſſion, fully impowering the Lord *Hide* his Ambaſſadour at the *Hague*, to make Alliance with the States General, mutually

tually to ſtand by and defend each other, till they could oblige the French King to Reaſon; the Engliſh Parliament at the ſame time declaring ſtrongly for it, and offering the King conſiderable Sums of Money to carry on the projected Deſign againſt the Diſturber of *Chriſtendom*.

The Alliance was to be carried on in order to the recovering a ſatisfaction by ſuch means as ſhould be thought moſt expedient and beſt agreeable; and indeed for a time it was vigorouſly maintained, the Parliament of *England* preſſing it with a more than ordinary Ardour, and the King ſent the Lord *Montague* his Ambaſſadour to *France*, once more, to preſs that King to a Complyance, making at the ſame time new Levies of Horſe and Foot: However the French King rejecting the Propoſitions, was not idle, but made great Preparations for War; whereupon the King of Great *Britain* recalled his Forces that were in the French Service, who were ſent home without their Arrears. But whilſt the Confederates were agreeing about their Quota's or Levies, the French early in the Spring beſieged *Gaunt*, which being taken, by reaſon of the inſufficiency of

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the Garrison to maintain a Place of that vast Circuit, they sate down before *Ypres*, which after a resolute defence surrendred.

These Places thus lost for want of succour, made the Confederates draw out from all Parts, the Prince of *Orange* being the first that took the Field, and the Duke of *Monmouth* arrived at *Bruges* with about 3000 English Horse and Foot; but the French King having done as much as he thought convenient at that time, putting the greater part of his numerous Armies into Garrisons to refresh them, he retired to *Paris*; but hearing the League against him continually strengthened by new Alliances, and a Prohibition of the growth of his Kingdom, he thought it no longer convenient to delay, but formed himself a Project of Accommodation, to this purpose, *viz.*

That the Prince and Bishop of Strasburgh *should be entirely restored to all his Territories, Honours, Prerogatives and Goods, and Prince* William *of* Furstemburgh, *his Brother be set at Liberty.*

That in relation to the Emperour he would stand to his Declarations, insisting upon the Treaties

Treaties of Westphalia, *offering to restore* Philipsburgh *or* Friburgh.

That to the King of Spain *he would restore* Charleroy, Aeith, Courtray, Gaunt, Oudenard, *and* St. Guilain, *together with* Chastlerains *and all their Dependencies, but reserve to himself* Conde, Bouchain, Air, Cambray, Valenciennes, *and* Saint Omers, *with all their Castles and Dependencies, with* La Franche Conte *entire.*

That he would restore Charlemont *or* Dinant *to the Spaniard with the Emperour and Bishop of* Liege's *Consent.*

That the Confines between Spain *& the Low Countries from the Sea should be the* Meuse, Newport, Courtray, Aeith, Dixmond, Mons, Oudenard, Namur, *and* Charleroy, *and those Bounds to be assured by those Places.*

That moreover to the States General *he would restore* Maestricht, *and allow the Commerce, as formerly granted.*

That he would restore to the Duke of Lorain, *according to the* Pyrenean *Treaty, or surrender to him, excepting* Nancy, *all his Territories, and in lieu of that City he would give him* Toul, *thereby only reserving to himself a free passage into* Alsatia. *And further demanded satisfaction for his Allies.*

The propofals were not generally liked, yet after many Difficulties and Refusals

fusals, the Treaty was at length signed by the Plenipotentiaries of *France* and *Holland*, on the 11th. of *August*, 1678. yet the delays of the French King proved extremely prejudicial to his Affairs, especially in lessening the Reputation his Arms had gained; for whilst the Treaty held with indifferency, and wavered without any certainty of coming to a conclusion, the Prince of *Orange* having joyned the Confederate Forces, they called a Council of War, in which it was concluded that seeing *Mons*, a City of the Province of *Hainault*, had been a long time Blocked up by the French, and that the Duke of *Luxemburgh* was on his March with the Army under his Command, to prevent any Succours being put into the City, that it was convenient to intercept him, and with this Resolution the Prince and the Confederate Army set forward about the beginning of *August*, and was joyned in his *March* by six thousand *Munsterians* and *Brandenburghers*, under the Command of General *Spaen*. The French upon notice of his Approach removed from *Soignes*, where they had lain for some time encamped, where the next day the Prince decamped with the Confederate

federate Army, and from thence marched toward *Rockleſs*, advancing the Left Wing as far as the Abby of St. *Dennis*, that Place being the Duke of *Luxemburgh's* chief Quarters, facing with his Right Wing *Caſteau* poſſeſſed likewiſe by the French; and although the Paſſes were extreme difficult, which rendred the French more ſecure, yet the Army being embatteled, his Highneſs commanded a Party to drive the French from a Hillock they had poſſeſſed, which was performed with little difficulty; and then he cauſed the great Guns to play upon the Enemy that had poſted themſelves near the Cloiſter, adjacent to the Town; and though they ſtrove to defend it with their Cannon, yet after a conſiderable Battery, a Party of Dragoons advanced, and after a ſharp diſpute drove them thence, and poſſeſſed the Place, when in the mean time Adjutant General *Collyer*, ſeconded by General *Delwick*, paſſed the *Defiles*, or narrow dirty Lanes, with admirable Courage, contrary to the expectation of the French, and drove them, after a ſtrenuous reſiſtence, into their own Lines; when the Prince, accompanied by the Duke of *Monmouth*, who fought by his

ſide

side that day, fell in with great resolution and bravery, encouraging by words and actions the Regiments that were advanced, and signalizing his Valour above Report, which so animated the Regiments of the left Wing that they followed each other till the Evening, charging with great resolution; and Count *Horn* bending the Cannon under his Charge against the Battalions of French that were drawn up in the Valley, it greatly endamaged them by battering their Ranks.

The Fight being thus begun, was carried on and maintained with much resolution and bravery, the Prince forcing his Passage to *Casteau*, which had been Attacked by the Spaniards in the right Wing, where his Regiments of Foot-Guards had the Van-Guard under the Command of Count *Solms*, and was seconded by the Regiments of *Holstein*, *Roques*, *Sereres*, and they supported by the English, who through the natural aversion they had to the French, charged with such fury, that the obstinate resistence the Enemy made could not sustain their impetuosity; for after five hours dispute the French were driven from their Post by the Regiments of

Guards,

Guards, who pursued them to the River *Haine*, on the other side of *Casteau*: And in this Battel it was that the renowned Earl of *Ossory*, who commanded the English, signalized his Valour; and indeed the whole stress of the Battel lay upon the Infantry, the Cavalry not being very serviceable in a Place of such narrow access, and so full of Precipices. Night putting an end to the Slaughter, the Duke of *Luxemburgh* finding his loss great, and that he was no longer capable of making good his Post, drew off, under the favour of the darkness of the Night, in much Silence and Confusion, and took a new Post nearer *Mons*, covering his Army with a Wood on the one side, and on the other it was secured by a River, leaving behind him most of the wounded Men, with many Tents, and much Baggage and Ammunition.

The Prince upon this advantage, would have pursued the French to have given them a total Defeat, and free the Town of *Mons* from the apprehension of Danger: But whilst he was preparing to make a second Attack, an Express was sent him, that the Treaty was signed between the States and the French King: however, they congratulated his High-

ness,

neſs upon this Succeſs, in an extraordinary manner, intreating him to be more ſparing of their ſafety than to hazard himſelf in the midſt of danger; and the better to demonſtrate at how dear a rate they eſteemed his preſervation, they ſent to Mr. *Owerkirk* (a Perſon who had interpoſed himſelf between the Prince and a French Captain, that in the heat of the Fight was in a full Carier to charge him at diſadvantage) a Sword, whoſe Hilt was of Maſſy Gold, a pair of Piſtols inlay'd with Gold and a pair of golden Horſe-buckles.

Upon the News that the Treaty was ſigned, a Ceſſation of Arms enſued, and upon the Duke of *Luxemburgh*'s drawing off to the Country between the *Meuſe* and *Sambre*, the Prince marched to *Eſcouſines*, upon the Road to *Nivelle*, and there being no farther Buſineſs in relation to warlike Action, he came to the *Hague*, where he was received by the People, with the higheſt demonſtration of Joy and Acclamation; and this laſt ſucceſs no doubt haſtened the Concluſion of the Treaty between *France* and *Spain*, which was agreed on the 17th. of *November* following, yet it laſted not long, before the French King upon the claiming ſeveral places in the Spaniſh

Netherlands

Netherlands as Dependencies, blocked up *Luxemburgh*, which obliged the King of Great *Britain*, Guarantee of the Peace, to interpose his Authority, as likewise did the States, by way of Mediation; but the French King would not hearken to the quitting the claim he had laid, unless the City of *Luxemburgh* might be put into his Possession, with all its Dependencies, three Leagues round it; which being long debated, and the time the French King gave to come to a Resolve being expired, without concluding any thing of that Affair, the *Mareschal d' Humieres* fell into the Spanish Provinces with a numerous Army, and put them under Contribution, making great spoil, and ravage in many places; and not so contented, but upon the Prince of *Chimai's* (Governour of *Luxemburgh*) acting some Hostilities in their Territories, the *Mareschal* laid Siege to, and took *Courtray*, burning many places of lesser note, constraining others to pay a Ransome for saving themselves from Fire; and in conclusion, the *Mareschal d' Crequi* came before *Luxemburgh* with an Army of 30000 Men, and cast a great number of Bombs into that City, which burnt and demolished about

Five hundred Houſes, and ſo retired to put his Army into Winter Quarters; and in the mean while the Negotiation continued between the Arbritatours to ſettle the Differences between the two Crowns; nor did they ſpare any Diligence to create a good underſtanding, by propoſing Equivalents; but the Spaniards at that time, were ſo much averſe, that the Mediatours began to give over the hopes they had conceived of accommodating Matters in diſpute; nay, the Spaniſh Ambaſſadour proceeded ſo far, as to preſs the King of Great *Britain* to ſend over Forces to the Aſſiſtance of his Maſter: but the King told him, That the urgency of his Affairs at home could not admit of ſending Forces abroad, but that he was willing to doe the King of *Spain* all the good Offices that lay in him, *&c.* as alſo to uſe his utmoſt Endeavours for the Peace and Repoſe of *Europe*. But not ſatisfied with this Anſwer, they again applyed themſelves to the States-General; but they being not willing to enter into any new Engagement of War with *France*, the Ambaſſadours could not perſuade them to make new Levies, or to ſend any Forces to the Aſſiſtance of His Catholick Majeſty; nor could the Em-

perour

perour give any assistance, by reason of the storm that threatened him at that time in *Hungary*, so that indeed the whole state of *Europe* being unwilling, or not in a condition to enter into a new War, it was greatly hoped that this would oblige those that stood out, to a compliance: And the better to perfect an Alliance, a general Congress was held at the *Hague*, where it was thought somewhat reasonable, that the Truce of Twenty years which the French King had offered should be accepted, including the Allies on all parts; which coming to a Resolve, and the Articles of Treaty agreed, amongst other things, it was thought fit that the French King should restore to the King of *Spain*, *Dixmuyden*, and *Courtray*, with their Dependencies; having liberty to demolish the Fortifications; as likewise the other Places taken by force since the 30th. of *August*, 1683. and that in consideration thereof, the King of *Spain* should Surrender to him *Beaumont*, *Luxemburgh*, *Chimai* and *Bovines*, with all their Dependencies; and to this purpose the Articles between the two Crowns were concluded on at *Ratisbon*. And now the French King being at leisure, began to grow exceeding trouble-

some to his Protestant Subjects, having, during the former Transactions, put a very sensible Affront upon his Highness the Prince of *Orange*; for whilst the Differences lasted between the French & the Spaniards, they extremely wasted his Patrimony in *Brabant*, *Burgundy*, and *Luxemburgh*, where the Prince of *Isenguyn*, supported by the French Interest and Arms, had seized upon his Possession of *Warnesson*, *Desburgh*, *Vianden*, St. *Vith*, *Budgenback*, &c. yet out of a generosity to his Country, in preferring their Peace and Tranquillity before his own Interest, he forbore at that time to put in for Reparation; nor could the Violences the French King unjustly offered in entring upon his Principality of *Orange* be less resented, by which Act he seemed to have this farther design, *viz.* To hinder the Protestant Religion from flourishing there; for upon the Persecution he raised in all parts of his own Territories, many of the Protestants sent their Children to this Sovereign Principality to be Educated in Learning; but this greatly displeasing him, he sent his Orders to *Monsieur Moran* Super-intendent of *Provence*, to March a Body of 2000 Men thither, under the Command of his Lieutenant-Ge-

neral in *Languedock*, to command the Magistrates of the Principality of *Orange* to send away all the Children to their Parents, and not for the future to receive any more into their Schools or Academies. To this unjust and unreasonable Demand they found themselves constrained to consent, promising to give notice to the Parents of the Children, that they might send for them home, hoping by this means they had given the King satisfaction: But what can satisfie an ambitious and spightful Mind? for although this gave the Citizens hope they were in Peace, yet it proved not so: for soon after Orders came to throw down the Walls of the City, and the French Dragoons Quartering upon the Inhabitants, committed many Indecencies and Disorders, compelling the People to work in ruining their own Fortifications, which being undermined, were blown up.

This News no sooner came to his Highness's Council, but they complained of it to the States-General, as a breach of the last Peace, urging, that Reparation might be required for such unjust Proceedings against the Subjects of his Highness, in the midst of a general

Peace: Nor were the States wanting in Writing to the King, and letting him know their Resentments for so great an Injury, contrary to the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, pressing him for Reparation of the damage his Highness had, contrary to Articles, sustained in the Violence done to his Subjects. But they could get no other Answer from the French Court, but that as for the Money extorted from the Inhabitants, those that extorted it had no Order for it, and he had commanded Restitution to be made, and upon the Peoples submitting to his Pleasure, he had withdrawn his Forces, and restored the Inhabitants their Commerce according to their Desires; but as for the rest, he alledged he had reason for what he did. This Answer, though it was neither generous, nor pleasing, was all that could be got at that time, and so the matter continues to a more favourable opportunity.

The Face of Peace now appearing amongst the Christian Princes, and *Hungary* being the greatest Scene of War, the States thought of Disbanding their supernumerary Forces, and in order thereto advised with his Highness, who assured them that there was no Person more

more desirous than himself to ease the People of their Contributions and Taxes; but in consideration things were scarcely settled, and that the neighbouring Countries had not yet Disbanded, but were in Arms, he thought it the safest way to continue them till they might be assuredly free from the fear of suspicion of any sinister event, &c. And according to this prudent and grave Counsel they were continued, it being resolved by the States-General, That the Extraordinary Forces should be kept up to a farther time. And now his Highness being more at leisure, and desirous to promote the good of his Country, betook himself to the reforming the Government of *Utreicht*, in which, during the Series of so tedious a War, some Disorders and Irregularities had happened; which he redressed by prudently altering such of the Magistracy as were looked upon unfit Persons to manage the Government, and put such into their places as he found better capable of managing so weighty a Trust; striving to promote and advance the welfare of the People at no small expence of Pains and Treasure, contrary to the Methods of the French King, who was then Dragooning

his Subjects of the Proteſtant Religion, and uſing all manner of ways to ruin them by Tortures, Confiſcations, and Impriſonments, and many ſuch unchriſtian-like Proceedings.

The Prince of *Orange* all this while highly diſapproved his Proceedings, and if in Arms he did not oppoſe them, it was not for want of Will; but rather that he on his part would keep the Peace inviolable, and rather bear, till a farther opportunity, the affront and injury done him, in the wrong his Subjects of the Principality of *Orange* had received, than involve the States in a new War; which might have been juſtly excuſed, ſince the French were the Aggreſſors. But to come yet nearer to the purpoſe:

Whilſt his Highneſs was diverting and repoſing himſelf from the Toils of War, which now ceaſed by the concluſion, and ratifying of the Treaty with *France*, His Majeſty of Great *Britain*, King *Charles* II. after five or ſix days indiſpoſition, departed this Life at his Palace Royal of *White-Hall* on the 6th. of *February*, 1684. not only to the extraordinary Grief of his Subjects, but of all *Europe*, their Highneſſes more eſpecially bearing a ſuperlative part in the

the ſorrow the loſs of that good King occaſioned, whoſe Funeral was privately ſolemnized on the 14th. of *February* towards the Evening in King *Henry* the Seventh's Chappel, where it was interred in a Vault under the Eaſt-end of the South-Iſle; Service being ended, and the Officers of his Houſhold having broke their Staves, the Royal Style was proclaimed by another of the Kings at Arms, according to the Cuſtom. And thus ſet this great Monarch, who had been ſo uſeful and dear to the Intereſt of *Chriſtendom*, making way thereby for his Brother, who was immediately proclaimed, *&c.* and accordingly was Crowned at *Weſtminſter*, on the twenty third of *April* following with much Splendour and Magnificence, as is uſual at the Royal Ceremonies of the Coronation of the Kings of Great *Britain*, &c. and had the Condolement and Congratulation, the one for the Death of King *Charles*, and the other for His Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, not only from the States-General, but from moſt of the European Princes. And now the States of *Holland* being in frequent Conſults about the Affairs of that Republick, between the Adjournments his Highneſs

the Prince of *Orange* diverted himself in visiting the Towns and Fortifications, and settling Military Affairs; and the better to remove the Melancholy the Death of the King his Uncle had occasioned, recreated himself at his Country Palace; when in the mean while the Duke of *Monmouth*, and Earl of *Argile*, going from *Holland* with an inconsiderable number of Men, the former to invade *England*, and the latter *Scotland*, their Expeditions proved altogether successless; for being severally routed, and taken by the King's Forces, they suffered Death, together with divers others of their Adherents and Abettors.

In *July*, 1687. His Highness returning from *Hounslyrdyke* to the *Hague*, he there gave Audience to several foreign Ministers, and then parted thence to visit the Garisons of *Maestricht*, *Boisleduck*, and others belonging to the States, and in his Return was met by Her Royal Highness at *Loo*, he having in his Progress given necessary Orders for the well governing and strengthening of those places.

In *December* the *Marquess d' Alberville*, Envoy extraordinary from his Majesty of Great *Britain*, had Audience of his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, and

the

the States of *Holland*, but they adjourning to the 7th. of *January*, great preparations of Fire-works were made in the mean while to entertain Her Royal Highness the Princess of *Orange*, on New-years-day, representing a Battel, with four lines, ranged with several Batteries, lively expressing the manner of an Engagement. Now the Foreign Priests coming again into remembrance, and being looked upon as Enemies to the Common-wealth, notwithstanding the intercession that had been made on their behalf, the Court of Justice at the *Hague* drew up a Decree, commanding them to retire out of the Country, and never to return again, promising a Reward of 100 Ducatoons to any that should make discovery, and setting a penalty of 600 Florins upon those that should harbour and conceal any of them, for the first time; 1200 for the second; and corporal Punishment for the third Offence; whereupon a great many of them fled into *England*, where indeed there were but too many before; And now the Spring coming on, the Prince and Princess of *Orange* went to their Palace at *Loo*.

The

The King of *England*, for private Reasons of State, being about this time desirous to call home the English Regiments, in the Service of the States-General, the *Marquess d' Albeville* made it known immediately to their Lordships; but they not willing to part with those Forces, he proceeded to put in his Memorials, representing not only his Resentment of that Refusal, but the danger the Officers and Soldiers might incurr; but the States having before-hand disbanded them, and listed them under their own Command, as many as would enter themselves, (which was the greatest part of them, as well Officers as Soldiers) this business came to nothing; and although his Majesty had ordered the Masters and Captains of Ships and Vessels, to give such as would return free Passage, with promise of Advancement, yet not many came over.

In *May* the Elector of *Saxony* was splendidly entertained by his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, at *Honslyrdyke*, and the next day his Highness accompanied him to *Scheveling*, where they went on Board a small Vessel that carried them to a Squadron of 17 Men of War; arrived from *Sconevelt*, under the Com-

mand

mand of Vice-Admiral *Allemond*, who sent upon their Approach two light Frigats, and a Shallop, to meet them, and were saluted with the Cannon of all the Ships; when having Dined on board the Vice-Admiral, they returned to *Schevelling*, and from thence his Electoral Highness of *Saxony* went to visit *Delf*, *Rotterdam*, *Dort*, *Maestricht*, *Liege*, *Aix*, and *Cologne*, and so returned home by the way of *Francfort*; when in the mean while the *Heer Van Dieft* acquainted the Prince of *Orange*, and the States, with the Death of the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, a person most firm to the Protestant Interest, and whose Death was regretted by the Protestant Princes and States. So that both the Prince and the States of *Holland* immediately nominated a fit person to go and make their Complement of Condolence to the present Elector. The next month the *Marquess d'Albeville* acquainted the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, as also the States, with the News of the Queen of *England*'s being delivered of a Son, at their Royal Palace of St. *James*'s, on *Sunday* the 10th. of *June*; and soon after the News, by sundry Expresses, was likewise made known to the King's Ministers

nisters in all the Courts of *Christendom*, who, at a vast Expence and Magnificence, proclaimed it, and the Conduits in *London* were commanded to run with Wine, and a Thanksgiving day was likewise held for the Queens safe Delivery; Congratulations were made, upon this occasion, by all the Foreign Ministers, and the Infant soon after ordered to be prayed for in the publick Prayers of the Church. Some Addresses were likewise presented upon that occasion, and the Romanists flattered themselves with a lasting Tranquillity; and so sure they thought they were of gaining the point, that the Lord Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord Bishop of *Ely*, *Peterborough*, St. *Asaph*, *Chichester*, *Bath* and *Wells*, and *Bristol* (who had been committed by an Order of Council to the Tower, for humbly beseeching his Majesty by Petition to remit his Commands of enjoyning his Declaration for Liberty of Conscience to be read in the Churches, in time of Divine Service) were brought to their Tryals at the King's-Bench Court *Westminster*, where, notwithstanding all that was alledged against them, and the pressing Arguments of a Popish Judge, then upon the Bench,

Bench, their Candour and Innocence so fairly and plainly appeared, that instead of their Adversaries proving that Petition a Libel, 'twas evidently demonstrated that they had done nothing but their duty.

The Papists, to leave no stone unturned that they might secure themselves for the future as well as the present, used many Arts and Insinuations to sound the Intentions and Thoughts of their Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of *Orange*. Whereupon Mr. *James Stewart* took upon him, and that not without the King's knowledge and approbation, as appears by the Letter writ to *Mn Heer Fagel*, Pentionary of *Holland* and *West-Friezeland*, upon the King's publishing his Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, and intention to take away the Test and Penal Laws, which occasioned his Answer, in substance this, though little to the satisfaction of the Roman Catholicks, *viz.*

That their Highnesses have often declared, as they did more particularly to the Marquess Albeville, *his Majesties Envoy extraordinary to the States, That it is their Opinion, That no Christian ought to be persecuted for his Conscience, or be ill used because he differs from the publick and established Re-*

ligion

ligion, and therefore they could be content, that even the Papists in England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *might be suffered to continue in their Religion with as much Liberty as is allowed them by the States of the United Provinces: and as for the Protestant Dissenters, their Highnesses did not only consent, but heartily approved of their having an entire Liberty, for the full Exercise of their Religion, without any trouble or hindrance;* &c.

That their Highnesses were ready, in case his Majesty of England *should desire it, to declare their willingness to concurr in the settling and confirming this Liberty as far as it lay in them, and were ready, if desired, to concurr in the Repealing the Laws, provided always that those Laws remain still in their full Vigour, by which the Roman Catholicks are shut out of both Houses of Parliament, out of all Employments, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military, as likewise all those other Laws, which confirm the Protestant Religion, and which secure it against all the Attempts of the Roman Catholicks.*

But that their Highnesses could not agree to the Repealing of the Test, or those Penal Laws that tend to the security of the Protestant Religion, since the Roman Catholicks receive no more prejudice from these than the

the being excluded from Parliaments, or from publick Employments, and that by them the Protestant Religion is covered from all the Designs of the Roman Catholicks against it, or against the publick safety, and neither the Tests, nor those other Laws, can be said to carry in them any Severity against the Roman Catholicks, upon Account of their Consciences; they being only Provisions qualifying Men to be Members of Parliament, or to be capable of bearing Offices, by which they must declare before God and Men, that they are for the Protestant Religion; so that all this amounts to no more than a securing the Protestant Religion, from any prejudice that it may receive from Roman Catholicks.

That their Highnesses have thought, and do still think, that more than this ought not to be asked or expected from them, since by this means the Roman Catholicks and their Posterity would be for ever secured from all troubles in their Persons or Estates, or in the Exercise of their Religion; and that the Roman Catholicks ought to be satisfied with this, and not to disquiet the Kingdom because they cannot be admitted to sit in Parliament, or to be in Employment, or because those Laws in which the security of the Protestant Religion does chiefly consist are not repealed, by which they may be put in a condition to overturn it.

That

That their Highneſſes alſo believed, that Diſſenters would be for ever ſatisfied when they ſhould be for ever covered from all danger of being diſturbed, or puniſhed for the free Exercise of their Religion, upon any ſort of pretence whatſoever.

Theſe things we find in the Letter of that great Miniſter of State, as the juſt Sentiments of their Highneſſes, which did not at all pleaſe the Court; and perceiving the Wind averſe in that quarter, Mr. *Stewart* in his other Letter tells the Penſioner a while after, *That the Court was quite beyond it, and had taken other meaſures*, &c.

About this time an account being given by the Perſons who had it in charge, and for that intent made it their Buſineſs to viſit the moſt conſiderable places in *England* and *Wales*, how the People ſtood affected, in relation to the taking off the Penal Laws and Teſts, if they ſhould be choſen Members of Parliament or were qualified for chuſing. The King being at *Windſor* the 24th. of *Auguſt*, he declared in Council, That purſuant to his Declaration he reſolved to call a Parliament, to meet the 27th. of *November* following, and ordered the Lord Chancellor to iſſue out Writs on

that

that behalf the 18th of *September*, after the sitting of that Council; and accordingly Writs were prepared, but were stopped and recalled, upon certain notice that his Highness the Prince of *Orange* was preparing for *England*; more of which I shall have occasion to mention hereafter.

About the beginning of *September*, the Prince went to meet the Elector of *Brandenburgh*, going from *Leo* on the 5th for *Minden*, as also to meet some other Princes and Noble-men of *Germany*; which so alarm'd the French King, that the Count *d'Avaux*, the French Ambassadour presented a Memorial to the States-General by the Order of his Master, who mistaking the measures the Prince intended at that time to take, complained therein, That the King his Master being informed of the motions and Conferences that were made and held towards the Frontiers of *Cologne*, against the Cardinal of *Furstenburgh*, and that Chapter, he was resolved to maintain the Cardinal and the Privileges against all those that should go about to trouble them, &c. No sooner did his Highness return from that Conference to *Leo*, but Orders were taken to draw

draw the Forces together, in order to the Encampment upon the *Mooker Hyde*, and the Forces of the other Princes had Orders to be upon their march, as those of *Brandenburgh*, *Hessen Cassel*, &c. and on the 16th. of *September* the States assembled at the *Hague*, where his Highness the Prince of *Orange* was present, continuing in debating several matters of great weight and Consequence, but as to the particulars we are wanting; however it was generally suspected that the King had Intelligence that the great preparations of Naval and Land Forces were intended for *England*; when contrary to expectation, His Majesty, in his Declaration bearing Date the 20th. of *September*, relating to the Regulating Elections, has this Clause, *viz. We are willing the Roman Catholicks shall remain incapable to be Members of the House of Commons*, &c. and on the 26th an Order was published to restore the Deputy-Lieutenants, and such Gentlemen as had been put out of their Offices, and Commissions; and the next publick account we had, was the King's Proclamation, bearing Date the 25th. of *September*, giving a large Account of his Highness's Intentions to pass the Seas, and land in *England*; and the

the Marquess d' *Albeville* presented a Memorial to the Deputies of the States-General upon that Subject, yet the preparations went on, and whilst the Marquess expected an Answer to his Memorial, the Troops embarked, and her Highness, and the *Mareschal de Schomberg* came to the *Hague*. And so far wrought the News of these Preparations, that *Magdalen* Colledge in *Oxford* was ordered to be restored and settled: *London* was likewise restored her antient Charter; other Corporations were restored to their Charters and Magistrates, and the Church of *England* had immediately the right hand of fellowship, which made many wonder to see things so suddenly changed; the suffering Bishops were received into favour, and had leave to make their Proposals for the good Settlement and Constitution of the Government: and the Popish Party that was so lately Paramount, began to droop; so wonderfully wrought the terrour of his Highness's Approach.

On the 15th. of *October*, the Infant who had before been privately Christened, was publickly named, amidst the Ceremonies and Rites of Baptism, in the Chappel at St. *James's*, by the Name

Name *James Francis Edward*, the Pope being God-father, by his *Nuncio*, and the Queen *Dowager* God-Mother, the King and Queen, with many others, assisting. And now great Preparations were made to take the Field, and Sutlers encouraged to attend the Army, with more Freedom and Advantage than formerly; for News came on the 23d. of *October*, that the Troops were all on Ship-board; and that his Highness the Prince of *Orange* would embark so soon as the Ships in the *Texel* had joyned those that lay in the *Maese*, and that the States upon the Arrest the *French* had made of the *Dutch* Ships in their Ports, had published a Placaet, prohibiting the Importation of *French* Commodities, till they were released; and various Reports going abroad, the King put out a Proclamation, prohibiting the spreading of Rumours and false News.

On *Friday* the 26th. *Old-style*, the Fleet having the Equipage on Board, consisting of Fifty two Men of War, and a very numerous attendance of Victuallers, and Vessels for the Transportation of the Land Forces, Sailed between three and four of the Clock in the Afternoon, from the Flats near the *Brill*, with the Wind

Wind at South West and by South; the Prince embarked on a Vessel of between Twenty eight and Thirty Guns; there likewise embarked the Count *de Solmes*, the Count *de Stirum*, the *Sieur Benting*, the *Sieur Overkirk*, the *Mareschal de Schomberg*, his Son *Count Charles*, with several others, as well English Noble-men as Strangers; and the next day they came in sight of *Scheveling*, when the Wind came more Westward, but the Weather not being favourable, some Ships and small Vessels, on which the Horse were on board, suffered damage, and the Fleet by that means delayed; yet again setting Sail on the 3d. of *November*, between ten and eleven of the Clock in the Morning, about half Seas over; the Fleet came within sight of *Dover*, and were passing by, till about five in the Afternoon; at what time they were all past that place, without any interruption from the English Fleet, who lay within sight of them; and Steering a Chanel course Westward, the Wind at East North-east, a very fresh Gale. On the 5th. of *November*, about 300 Sail came into *Torbay*, in the County of *Devon*; and several of them directly to *Brixam* Key, and landed there Soldiers

to ſecure the landing of the reſt, if any Oppoſition ſhould be made; ſo that five or ſix hundred preſently got on Land, and put themſelves in a poſture of Defence, whilſt the reſt were ſending on ſhoar, ſome by Boats, and ſome by the help of the Tide: And ſo far were the Country people from being in a Conſternation, that on ſuch occaſions frequently falls out, that they on the contrary not only congratulated his Highneſs's Arrival, but brought plenty of Proviſions and Neceſſaries for the Soldiers, and ſuch as came on ſhoar; there being only three ſmall Veſſels miſſing of the whole Fleet; whereof two, a Pink, and a Fiſhing-boat, were taken by the *Woolwich*, below *Hole Haven*; there being on board ſome Horſe: The other was a Fly-boat, taken by the *Swallow* Frigat, having on board four Companies of Foot, of Collonel *Babington*'s Regiment, commanded by Major *Collumbine*: However the Men were kindly uſed, eſpecially the Soldiers; and theſe had not been taken, but by their ſeparation from the Fleet. As to the number of Horſe and Foot, as alſo the Fleet, take the following Liſt, as it was ſaid to be Printed in *Holland*.

Horſe

HORSE.

THE Life Guard.
Regiment of Guards Commanded by the Sieur Benting.
Waldeck's *Regiment.*
Marrewis *Dragoons.*
Segravemore.
Sapbroeck.
Flodorp.
Seyde.
Oye.
Suyleſtein.

In all *Troopers*, 1633.

Naſſau.
Mompelian.
Ginckel.
Count Vanderlip.
The Prince's Dragoons.
Life Guard 197.
Regiment of Guards of Benting, 480.
Princes *Dragoons*, 860.
Marrewis *Dragoons*, 440.

3660.

FOOT.

Foot Guards, Commanded by Count Solms, 25 *Companies*, 2000. *s.*
Mackay, 12 *Companies.*
Balfort, 12 *Companies.*
Talmaſh, 12 *Companies.*
A Regiment which was formerly Belliſſe, 12 *Companies.*
A Regiment which was formerly Wachop's, 12 *Companies.*
A Regiment which was the late Earl of Oſſories, 10 *Companies.*
Breckevelt, 10 *Companies.*
Holſtein, 10 *Companies.*
Wirtemberg, 10 *Companies.*
Hagendorn, 10 *Companies.*
Fagel, 10 *Companies.*
Naſſau, 10 *Companies.*
Careliſon, 12 *Companies.*
Brander, 10 *Companies.*
Prince of Breckvel, 10 *Companies.*
In all 164 *Companies*, 53 *in a Company.* 8692.
2000 Guards.

10692.

The FLEET.

Men of War, 65.	*Fire-Ships*,	10.
Fly-Boats, 500.		635.
Pinks, 60.		

So by this it appears, that his Highneſs had effectually 14352. Perſons under his Command, not accounting thoſe that came over Voluntiers; and theſe, paſt peradventure, rather increaſed than diminiſhed, during the Fleet, which by this Account conſiſted of 635, great and ſmall Ships and Veſſels, lying in the Roads, for ſome time after this Liſt was publiſhed. But to return again to *Torbay*.

His Highneſs having in good order landed the greateſt part of the Horſe and Foot, and given Directions for the ſpeedy landing the reſt, and the Cannon to be unſhipped, for the more conveniency at *Topſham*, he marched towards the City of *Exeter*, with the general Approbation, Shouts, and Applauſe of the People, who flocked from all parts to welcome him, and divers Gentlemen of thoſe parts came to wait upon him, and tender their Service upon his approach: the Biſhop retired, and the Gates

Gates were closed, by Order of the Mayor, but without baricadoing or fastening, so that being soon opened, an advanc'd party enter'd, and was joyfully received by the Inhabitants, a great many of them having before their coming, listed themselves for the Service of the Prince; and into this City his Highness entred with great Splendour the *Friday* after his landing, and took up his Residence in the Bishop's Palace; giving a strict Command to all the Officers and Soldiers, that they should behave themselves orderly and civilly, to all manner of Persons, duly and diligently observing to defray their Quarters, and offering no manner of Injury nor Violence, under severe Penalties, and such Regiments as that City could not quarter, were appointed other Stations.

In this City, in a full Auditory, his Highness's first Declaration was read; shewing the Reasons of his coming over, and inducing him to appear in Arms in the Kingdom of *England*; for the preserving the Protestant Religion, and for the restoring the Laws and Liberties of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*; setting forth, *How they had been manifestly violated by Evil Counsellours*,

and Miniſters of State, to the great Oppreſſion of the People, and endangering the Subverſion of the Religion, and Eſtabliſhed Government of theſe Kingdoms, and to bring them under Popery and Slavery: With many other cogent and preſſing Reaſons, ſet forth at large in that *Declaration*; and eſpecially a Clauſe wherein his Highneſs expreſſes his doubts, as likewiſe thoſe of the Nation, concerning the true Birth of the Infant; and this part it was, that cauſed the King to call the extraordinary Council, that met in the *Council Chamber*, at *White-Hall*, on the 22d. of *October*, where, before a conſiderable number of Peers, Miniſters of State, Officers of the Houſhold, the Judges, the King's Council, the Lord Mayor, and Court of Aldermen of the City, *&c.* where the Depoſitions of 41 Perſons as to their knowledge in that matter, conſiſting of both Sexes, were given in; and on the 27th. of *October* they were enrolled in the Court of *Chancery*, together with thoſe of the Earl of *Huntington*, and Earl of *Peterborough*, who were not preſent. when the Depoſitions were taken in the *Council Chamber*, but given in the *Chancery Court*: All which Proceedings are printed

ted at large, and not greatly to our purpose; but to them I therefore refer the more inquisitive Reader.

The Prince continuing still in the City of *Exeter*, gave necessary Orders for the Settlement of the Revenue of those Parts, arising by Excise, and other Duties, where the King's Officers were at that time remiss in their Attendance, some of them being Roman Catholicks, and fled, he appointed the Lord *Wiltshire*, Mr. *Herbert*, and Mr. *Row*, Commissioners, for the more prudent Management, and sent out Parties to purchase Horses for their Service; His Highness recreating himself at times, by taking a view of the Country, but his Army almost hourly increasing, he Commanded detached Parties to advance, and possess themselves of convenient Posts; and in the mean time we had News that the Lord *Delamere* came to *Manchester* with a strong Party, and there declared for His Highness the Prince of *Orange*, and made a Speech to his Tenants, and others, desiring them to meet him the next day at *Bodon Downs*, the intended Place of Rendezvouz; where accordingly he found a great appearance, who willingly sub-

mitted themſelves to be diſpoſed under his Command: But the Lord *Lovelace* being on his way to joyn with the Prince, with a Party of Horſe, was ſurprized in his Inn at *Cirenceſter* by the Militia; and (after a ſtout reſiſtance, in which the Major that Commanded, together with his Son, and ſome others, were killed,) his Lordſhip was taken Priſoner, and afterward carried to *Glouceſter*, but was there reſcued by a Party of the Prince's Horſe.

The King upon notice that his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* had left *Exeter*, and was advancing with his own and the additional Forces that were come in, cauſed the Train of Artillery to be drawn out of the Tower, being before prepared on Carriages fit to March; and paſſing towards *Salisbury*, he prepared his Equipage to be at the Head of his Army, which was ordered to draw together about *Salisbury*, and accordingly ſetting out from *White-Hall* with no great Attendance, he arrived there the 19th. of *November*, about Four in the Evening, and was met by the Duke of *Berwick*, the Earl of *Feverſham*, and other Commanders, on Horſe-back, a Mile from the Gates of the City, where he was attended

ded by the Mayor and Aldermen, in their Formalities, to the Bishop's Palace, appointed for his Lodgings; and there perceiving an almost general falling off of the Nobility and Gentry, as well as the Forces under his Pay, and that divers Lords were up in the North, he issued out a Proclamation, bearing Date the 20th of *November*, offering a Pardon to all his Subjects that had taken up Arms under the Prince, if they returned in Twenty Days, and rendered themselves to the Officers Military or Civil, &c.

Whilst these things happened, a Party of the Prince's Men being abroad, and advancing beyond their Strengths, were pursued and charged by *Coll. Sarsfield*, with 70 Horse, and 30 Dragoons and Granadiers; and overtaking them at *Wincanton*, they posted themselves behind the Hedges; upon which the Dragoons and Granadiers were obliged to dismount, and march up to the Hedges, so that they began to Fire very briskly on both sides, and several were killed and wounded; but Collonel *Sarsfield* getting into the Field with his Horse, and Charging them in the Rear, they were most of them killed and taken

Prisoners. Amongst the Slain was one *Cambell*, a Lieutenant, who commanded them; and on the King's Party four were killed, and *Cornet Web* mortally wounded.

This slender Success was clouded, upon Notice that the Earl of *Bath* had Seized upon *Plymouth*, and made the Earl of *Huntington*, the Governour thereof, Prisoner; the whole Garison declaring for His Highness, upon reading his Declarations; the Fleet likewise began to grow cold, and many of the Commanders began to declare for the Prince; so that the King not thinking it convenient to hazard a Battel with an Army he could no ways ensure to his Interest, upon the near Approaches of the Prince's Forces, (with whom were now a great part of the Nobility) he hastily left *Salisbury*, drawing off those Forces he had there, and remanding the Train of Artillery, returned to *White-Hall*, where he arrived on the 26th of *November*, in the Evening, and appointed Collonel *Beville Skelton* Lieutenant of the Tower, in the Place of Sir *Edward Hales*; and according to what had been desired by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in their

their Petition, gave Order to the Lord Chancellour, for Iſſuing out Writs for the Summoning a Parliament to ſit the 15th. day of the enſuing *January*, and Commiſſioners were nominated to treat with the Prince: A *Proclamation* was likewiſe publiſh'd to give timely notice to thoſe that were Electors, or would ſtand for Candidates: The Biſhop of *Exeter* was likewiſe nominated Lord Arch-Biſhop of the long vacant See of *York*, and did Homage to the King the day after the Ceremonies of his Tranſlation from the See of *Exeter* to the Archiepiſcopal See of *York*; which were performed at *Lambeth*, by his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, aſſiſted by the Biſhops of St. *Aſaph*, *Ely*, *Rocheſter*, and *Peterborough*.

Whilſt theſe things were doing, News came that the Lords in the North had ſeized upon *York*, and made the Governour Priſoner, declaring for the Prince of *Orange*, and diſarming all Papiſts of note, their number and Power daily increaſing; ſo that the Lord *Mollenax*, who was up with a Party for the King in thoſe Parts, found himſelf in no condition to make any head; but ſoon af-

ter was deserted by most of his Followers; and the strong Garison of *Hull* was secured to the Interest of His Highness, by the Deputy Governour, and by the Assistance of the Soldiers of his Party, the Towns-men, and some Seamen that were in the Port; the securing it, according to the Relation, being on this manner.

On the 3d. of *December*, about 9 of the Clock, the Guards being set, and the *Tat-too* over, the Deputy-Governour, as it was his place, was preparing to go the Rounds: but the Lord *Langdale*, the Governour, told him he had appointed the Lord *Montgomery*, and Major *Fountain*, to supply that Duty for the Night; whereupon some Words passing, the Deputy Governour made his Party, and drawing up the Soldiers in Battalia, seized the Guards, and made the Lord *Langdale*, the Lord *Montgomery*, and others Prisoners; and at break of day a Party was sent over the Bridge, to seize the Castle, and Block-Houses, with the new Citadel; so that the Inhabitants and Sea-men concurring with the Soldiers, that strong Place was entirely secured, and the Mass-House demolished with great joy,

joy, and ringing of Bells, and the Prince's Colours were placed upon the high Church; the Papists that had come thither for shelter were turned out, and the Governour dismissed, and guarded a part of the way to his House, to prevent the danger that threatened him from the Mobile, who began to be very insolent. Divers other places declared likewise for the Prince; and the Duke of *Beaufort*, who had Commanded the County Militia, perceiving he could not in that kind advantage the King's Affairs, which were now grown desperate, betook himself to his Retirement; so that the Militia found themselves disbanded.

The Noblemen who were sent to treat with his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, about accommodating the Affairs of the Kingdom, not being able to effect in all points what the King desired, the Infant, which had been sent to *Portsmouth*, either as supposed the securest place, or to pass the Seas, was sent for back in great haste; and the Priests began to shift for themselves, Father *Peters* was missing, with divers others, who it is supposed, perceiving the desperateness of their condition,

made

made an early escape; and several Councils were held, most of them privately in the King's Closet, to advise what was to be done in the Juncture of Affairs; when on the 9th of *December*, in the Evening, News came that greatly alarm'd the Court, and put it for the most part in a hurry and Consternation, *viz. That the Prince's Forces had made their way through* Reading, *and gained the Pass of* Twyford-bridge, *without any considerable resistance*; And thus we find the Account of this Action.

About 1500 Horse, and 3 Troops of Irish Dragoons being quartered, or posted in the Town of *Reading*, were put into a Consternation upon the Report that a strong advanced Party of the Prince's Army were on their march to beat up their Quarters; so that after some Consultation of the Officers, it was concluded they should draw off to *Twyford*-bridge, and there make good their Post, which accordingly they did; but the Scouts that were sent abroad to discover, coming in, and giving them an Account that the Roads were clear, the Commander in chief Commanded that *Cleverhouse* Regiment of Scotch Horse,

Horſe, and the Iriſh Dragoons, ſhould march back, and repoſſeſs the Town of *Reading*, which they did on the Eighth of *December* at Night, with Orders to be in readineſs, and upon their Guards, to prevent ſurprize; ſo that moſt of them kept on Horſe-back, ſome in the Market-place, and others at the Poſts aſſigned them; but there being yet no News of the advanc'd Party, they were Commanded by their Officers to alight, and refreſh themſelves and their Horſes; when at ten of the Clock in the Morning, the Trumpet ſounded to Horſe, the Prince's Forces being at the Town's end, almoſt before they were diſcovered, whereupon a ſharp diſpute enſued, with brisk Firing on both ſides; the Iriſh Dragoons bearing the brunt of the Encounter, though the Scotch Horſe in ſmall detached Bodies made ſome Firings; but they were overpowered, driven out of the Town, and obliged to retreat to *Tawyford*-Bridge; and in concluſion, many of the King's Party Deſerted, and the reſt were conſtrained to quit the Paſs, and make the beſt of their Retreat. In this Skirmiſh we cannot learn that above Thirty were killed, and ſeveral wounded

ded. But now the King having no considerable Forces, especially none capable of making Head against a prevailing Army; the Queen, who had been at *Windsor* the day before, to fetch the Infant, taking her solemn leave of the King, crossed the *Thames* on the Tenth of *December*, about Three in the Morning, where her Coaches waited for her; and so with the Child, and a slender Attendance, made for *Dover*, or some Port near it, and there took Shipping for *France*, where she soon after landed, and had a place of Residence appointed her by the French King.

The Queen having left *White-Hall*, as also a great many of the Courtiers, the King the same Evening called an extraordinary Council; and sent for the Lord Mayor of *London*, and the Sheriffs; who waiting upon His Majesty, were, amongst other things, charged to have a Care of the City, and keep it in Peace and Quietness, as much as in them lay, and then were dismissed: However, the Council held a long Debate, and a meeting was appointed the next Morning; but, contrary to the Expectation of almost the whole Kingdom, the King about Three a Clock in

in the Night, took Barge at the *Privy Stairs*, with a ſmall Equipage; and went down the River on his Departure, without giving notice to any of the Officers of his Houſhold, who were then in waiting.

The King's Departure was no ſooner ſpread abroad, but the Lords Spiritual and Temporal that were about Town aſſembled; and finding *White-Hall* full of Conſternation, after ſome Debates, they gave order for the diſmiſſing Popiſh Officers and Soldiers; and giving Directions for the keeping of that Palace from Pillage or Spoil, which in that Confuſion might have happened, they adjourned immediately to the *Guild-Hall* of the City of *London*, where, by their Order, the Lord Mayor had ſummoned the Court of Aldermen, and thither they ſent for Collonel *Revil Skelton*, Lieutenant of the *Tower*; and ordered him to reſign up that important Citadel to the Lord *Lucas*, in truſt of the City, till other Meaſures could be taken; and proceeded to approve and ſign the following Declaration, *viz.*

We doubt not, but the World believes, that in this great and dangerous Conjun-

cture

clare We are Heartily and Zealously concerned for the Protestant Religion, the Laws of the Land, and the Liberties and Properties of the Subject; and we did reasonably hope, that the King having Issued out his Proclamation and Writs for a Free Parliament, we might have rested secure under the Expectation of that Meeting; but His Majesty having withdrawn himself, and as we apprehend, in order to his Departure out of the Kingdom, by the pernicious Councils of Persons ill-affected to our Nation, and Religion, We cannot, without being wanting to our Duty, be silent under the Calamities wherein the Popish Counsels, which so long prevailed, have miserably involved us: We do therefore unanimously resolve to apply our selves to his Highness the Prince of Orange, *who with so great Kindness to these Kingdoms, so vast Expence, and so much hazard to his own Person, hath undertaken (by endeavouring to procure a Free Parliament) to rescue us, with as little Effusion of Christian Blood as possible, from imminent Dangers of Popery and Slavery.*

And we do hereby declare, That we will with our utmost endeavours assist his Highness in the obtaining such a Parliament, with

with all ſpeed, wherein our Laws, our Liberties, and our Properties may be ſecured; the Church of England in particular, with a due Liberty to Proteſtant Diſſenters; and in general, the Proteſtant Religion and Intereſt, over the whole World, may be ſupported and encouraged, to the Glory of God, the Happineſs of the Eſtabliſhed Government, in thoſe Kingdoms, and the advantage of all Princes and States in Chriſtendom, that may be herein concerned.

In the mean time we will endeavour to preſerve, as much as in us lies, the Peace and Security of theſe great and populous Cities of London *and* Weſtminſter, *and the parts adjacent, by taking Care to diſarm all Papiſts, and ſecure all Jeſuits, and Romiſh Prieſts, who are in or about the ſame; and if there be any thing more to be performed by us; for the promoting His Highneſs's Generous Intentions for the publick Good, we ſhall be ready to do it as Occaſion ſhall require.*

This was ſigned by the two Arch-Biſhops, five Biſhops, and Twenty two Noblemen; and it was there concluded, that the Earl of *Pembroke*, the Lord Viſcount *Weymouth*, the Lord Biſhop of *Ely*, and

and the Lord *Culpepper*, ſhould forthwith attend his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, with the ſaid Declaration; and at the ſame time acquaint him with what was farther done at that meeting.

The Lords having left the *Guild Hall*, the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and the Common Council aſſembled, and amongſt other Matters it was agreed by Vote, that an Humble Addreſs ſhould in their Names, and on the behalf of the City, be preſented to His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, *In hæc verba.*

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

WE *taking into Conſideration Your Highneſs's fervent Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, manifeſted to the World in your many and hazardous Enterprizes; which it hath pleaſed Almighty God to bleſs with miraculous ſucceſs, we render our deepeſt thanks to the Divine Majeſty for the ſame, and beg leave to preſent our humble thanks to your Highneſs particularly, for your appearing in Arms in this Kingdom; to carry on, and perfect your glorious Deſign, to reſcue* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *from Popery and Slavery; and in a Free*

Parliament

Parliament to eſtabliſh the Religion, the Laws, and Liberties of theſe Kingdoms upon a ſure and laſting Foundation.

We have hitherto looks for ſome Remedy for thoſe Oppreſſions and imminent Dangers we, together with our Proteſtant Fellow-Subjects, labour under, from His Majeſties Conceſſions and Concurrence with your Highneſs's juſt and pious purpoſes, expreſſed in your Gracious Declaration.

But herein finding our ſelves finally diſappointed by His Majeſties with-drawing himſelf, we preſume to make your Highneſs our Refuge, and do in the Name of the Capital City, implore your Highneſs's Protection; and moſt humbly beſeech your Highneſs to vouchſafe to repair to this City, where your Highneſs will be received with univerſal Joy and Satisfaction.

This Addreſs being highly approved by all preſent, Four Aldermen, and Eight Commoners were appointed to wait upon His Highneſs, and preſent him with the ſaid Addreſs; and accordingly it was preſented, and very favourably received.

And the Lieutenancy of the City of *London*, being the ſame day aſſembled, drew up an Addreſs to be preſented to His Highneſs, on the behalf of themſelves, the

the Militia, &c. which being to the ſame Effect with the former, we think it needleſs to inſert.

This Addreſs was delivered by four of the Members of the Lieutenancy, and very kindly received by His Highneſs. By this time the Earl of *Feverſham*, then commanding the King's Forces, having received His Majeſties Letter, by which he underſtood he had withdrawn himſelf; and wherein he received ſuch Orders as the King thought neceſſary to leave, he ſent to acquaint His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, with what had happened, in the following Letter.

SIR,

HAving received this Morning a Letter from His Majeſty, with the unfortunate News of his Reſolution to go out of England, *and that he is actually gone, I thought my ſelf obliged, being at the Head of his Army, having received his Majeſties Orders to make no oppoſition againſt any Body, to let your Highneſs know (with the Advice of the Officers here) ſo ſoon as it was poſſible, to hinder the Misfortune of Effuſion of Blood: I have ordered already, to that purpoſe,*

purpoſe, all the Troops that are under my Command, which ſhall be the laſt Order they ſhall receive from me, &c.

This Order cauſed the Troops to fall off and Disband, as well becauſe they knew themſelves without a Head, as not knowing how to come by their Pay, if they continued in the Service; and indeed many of the Foot Soldiers were driven to great extremity; being by this Disbanding deſtitute of Monies, Lodging, and other neceſſaries, and had for a while nothing to ſubſiſt on, but the Charity of the People: And although the Iriſh Battalion ſeemed for a time obſtinate to continue in Arms, yet the Commands they received from His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, and the neceſſity that they felt, conſtrained them to ſubmit.

This Diſperſing of the Soldiers, made His Highneſs publiſh a Declaration, requiring all Commanders in chief, by Beat of Drum, or otherwiſe, to call together the ſeveral Officers and Soldiers, belonging to their reſpective Regiments, Troops and Companies, in ſuch places as they ſhould find moſt convenient for their Rendezvouz; and there to keep them

them in good Order and Diſcipline. And likewiſe directing and requiring all ſuch Officers and Soldiers, forthwith to repair to ſuch places as ſhall be appointed for that purpoſe by the reſpective Collonels, or Commanders in chief.

Whilſt theſe things paſſed in the Army, the multitude got together in divers places, ſpoiling and demoliſhing the Popiſh Maſs-Houſes and Chappels; much defacing the Dwelling Houſes of ſeveral Eminent Papiſts, who were fled for fear of being ſecured; and though the Magiſtrates laboured to quiet the Tumults and Diſorders of this kind, yet they found their Authority too feeble, till the Mobile had ſpent their rage in *London, &c.* They pull'd down the Convent of Monks in St. *John's*, which had been two Years Building at a vaſt Expence, and Burnt the greateſt part of the Timber and Materials in *Smithfield*; having before ſeized ſome of the Goods, as they were removing them, and burnt them in *Holborn*: They likewiſe defaced and demoliſhed the Chappels in *Lime-ſtreet* and *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, with that of the Spaniſh Ambaſſadour's at *Wild-houſe*, where violently breaking into his Excellency's Lodgings, they got great ſtore of

of Plunder, in Plate, Money, and rich Goods, &c. And in like manner they ſerved the Lodgings of the Reſident of *Florence*, in St. *James's-Hay-Market*; and offered divers Affronts and Abuſes to other Houſes, gathering in ſuch Numbers from all parts, that it is almoſt incredible; inſomuch, that neither the Watches, nor Trained-Bands, thought it ſafe to oppoſe the Torrent; but the next day it was pretty well allayed, and then ſearch was made in divers places for ſuch as were fled from Juſtice; and amongſt others, to the no ſmall wonder of the People, the Lord Chancellour *Jefferies* was taken, at a blind Houſe in *Hope and Anchor Alley* in *Wapping*, diſguiſed like a Sailer, and endeavouring to make his eſcape in a Veſſel that lay by the Key for *Hamborough*; and being brought before the Lord Mayor, who by reaſon of an Indiſpoſition that then ſeized him, not being capable of examining the Matter, he was contented to go to the *Tower* to preſerve himſelf from the rage of the Rabble, that loudly threatened him with Deſtruction; and being guarded thither with a Detachment of the Trained-Bands, was received by the Lieutenant of the *Tower*;

to

to whom, upon Notice, the Lords at *White-Hall* ſent a Warrant of Commitment, to keep the Body of *George* Lord *Jefferies* Baron of *Wem*, in ſafe Cuſtody, *&c.*

On the 14th, of *December*, His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* came to *Windſor* about Three in the Afternoon, and was received with moſt profound Reſpect and Submiſſion by the Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities, the Steward of that Corporation congratulating his Arrival in a moſt elegant Speech; and afterwards he went to the Prince of *Denmark*'s Lodgings, prepared for his Reception: And whilſt His Highneſs was preparing for *London*, News came that the King attempting to paſs the Seas at *Feverſham* in diſguiſe, was ſtay'd by ſome of the Towns-men who were ſearching for ſuch as were endeavouring the like, who being ignorant that it was his Majeſty, carried him in a rude manner to a Houſe in the Town; taking from him ſome Jewels, a conſiderable quantity of Gold, and his Crucifix of a great value: Nor did thoſe rude People deſiſt from their Incivilities, till a Gentleman coming to ſee the Priſoners they had taken, and know-

ing

ing the King, fell on his Knees to pay him Duty; whereat the multitude being ſtrangely ſurprized, a great part of them retired, and others begged his Majeſties Pardon, offering to reſtore what they had taken from him; but he would not receive his Gold again, but gave it them in Generoſity, as a free Gift.

The Lords at *White-Hall* hearing of His Majeſty's being at *Feverſham*, ſent to wait upon him, and pray him to return to his Palace Royal; to which he ſeemed not at firſt inclinable; though being preſſed to a Return, he at laſt conſented. But His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* having fully determined to come to *London* with all ſpeed, he thought it in many reſpects improper for the King and himſelf to be there at one and the ſame time, in the preſent State of Affairs; upon Notice his Majeſty was returning, he ſent Monſieur *Zuleſtein* to meet him on the way, and intreat him to return to *Rocheſter*; but Monſieur *Zuleſtein* miſſing him by taking another Road than that by which he came, the King arrived at *White-Hall* the 16th. of *December* in the Evening, attended by divers Noblemen, and a Guard of Horſe; and from thence he ſent the Lord *Feverſham* to invite his

Highneſs to come to St. *James's*, and take that Palace as his Place of Reſidence, with what number of Troops he thought convenient.

The Prince deliberating upon this, with the Lords at *Windſor*, the day before he had appointed to be in Town; and having communicated to them the Meſſage, and left them to debate the Matter; it was agreed that it was in no kind adviſable, for the Prince to accept the Invitation; and there being on the other ſide a neceſſity the Prince ſhould be in Town the next day; the Lords thought the ſhortneſs of time could admit no better Expedient, than that the King might be deſired to remove to ſome Place within a reaſonable diſtance from *London*; upon which *Ham*, a Houſe belonging to the Dutcheſs of *Lauderdale*, was concluded on; and in order to this, a Paper was drawn, and Signed by the Prince, *viz.*

WE *deſire you the Lord Marqueſs of* Halifax, *the Earl of* Shrewsbury, *and the Lord* Delamere, *to tell the King that it is thought convenient, for the greater ſafety of his Perſon, that he do remove to* Ham, *where he ſhall be attended by*

by Guards, who will be ready to preserve him from any disturbance. Given at *Windsor* the 17th. of *December*, 1688.

This Paper being Signed by the Prince, the three Lords mentioned therein, were appointed to carry it; and it was resolved before the delivery, that his Highness's Guards should be possessed of all the Posts at *White-Hall*, to prevent the possibility of a disturbance from Guards belonging to several Masters; which, besides other ill consequence, might peradventure have involved even the King's own Person in the danger that might have happened from any dispute; it was by Computation supposed, that the Prince's Guards might have reached them by Eight at Night; but it so fell out, by reason of the dirtiness of the ways, *&c.* that it was past ten, before they were come, and in drawing the King's Guards from *White-Hall*, so much time was spent, that before the Lords could proceed in their Message, it was past twelve; in which, that they might preserve all possible Decency and Respect, and not suddenly break in upon the King, with a Message of this kind; they sent to the Lord *Middleton*,

his principal Secretary of State, the following Letter.

My Lord,

THere is a Message to be delivered to His Majesty from the Prince, which is of so great Importance, that we, who are charged with it, desire we may be immediately admitted, and therefore desire to know where we may find your Lordship, that you may introduce,

My Lord,

your Lordship's most

Humble Servants, *&c.*

This Letter was signed by three Lords, and the Lord *Middleton* sent back word by the Messenger, he would be ready at the Stairs of the Guard-Chamber, to carry the Lords to the King, where accordingly they found his Lordship, and he brought them to the King, whom they found in Bed; and after having made an Apology for coming at a time that might disturb him, the Prince's Message, before mentioned, was delivered to him, which after he had read, he said he would comply

ply with it; the Lords, as they were directed, humbly desired, that if it might be done with conveniency to His Majesty, that he would be pleased to remove so early, as to be at *Ham* by Noon, to prevent by that means, his meeting the Prince, in his way to *London*: To this the King readily agreed, and afterwards asked if he might not appoint what Servants should attend him, to which the Lords replyed, it was left to His Majesty to give Order in that as he pleased. And after the Lords had taken their leave, and were gone as far as the Privy Chamber, the King sent for them again, and told them that he had forgot to acquaint them with his Resolution before the Message came, to send the Lord *Godolphin* the next Morning to the Prince, to propose his going back to *Rochester*, he finding, by the Message, Monsieur *Zuleistein* was charged with, that the Prince had no mind he should be at *London*; and therefore he now desired that he might rather return to *Rochester*; the Lords replied, that they would immediately send an Account to the Prince, of what His Majesty desired, and did not doubt of such an Answer as would be to his satisfaction; and accordingly they

immediately dispatched back again a Messenger, who finding the Prince at *Sion*, gave him an Account of all that had passed, and before Eight of the Clock in the Morning, had a Letter from the Sieur *Benting*, by the Prince's Order, agreeing to the King's Proposal of going to *Rochester*; and accordingly the Guards and Barges being made ready to attend him, his Coach and Sumpters appointed likewise to follow him, he reached *Gravesend* on the 18th. in the Evening, and passed over Land in his Coach, attended by several others, where His Majesty was pleased to chuse the House of Sir *Richard Head*, for the place of his Residence at that time.

One thing there was remarkable between the King's first withdrawing himself and his return, which considering People are apt to conclude might be designed for a general Notice for the Papists to have risen in Arms, and fell upon the Protestants in their Houses, had not His Highness's Prudent Conduct broken their Measures, and rendred their Purpose insignificant, and that was a general Alarm, given in the dead of the Night, at almost one and the same time, in the most considerable Cities and

Towns in *England*, upon pretence the Irish were killing, burning, and destroying all before them, which appeared to be carried on industriously, by Persons set on purpose to spread that false Alarm, or it could not otherways have been done in so many distant places at once, which put People into a great Hurry and Consternation, till day appeared, and convinced them of the Fallacy; so that whatever was intended, God prevented its taking effect. And now the satisfaction of the longing People drew near, for on the day the King left *White-Hall*, His Highness the Prince of *Orange*, with a very splendid Equipage, entered the Town, about three in the Afternoon, and came to the Palace of St. *James*'s, where he received the Compliments of all the Nobility, and other Persons of the chiefest Quality in Town; and at Night the Streets were enlightened with Bonfires, the Bells every where Ringing, and all places filled with a large Demonstration of unfeigned Joy: so that the Face of things were visibly changed; insomuch, that even the Rabble, that a little before would know no Order, were now calm, and in a thorow quiet.

Upon the Arrival of His Highneſs, the Common Council of the City of *London* aſſembled, and unanimouſly agreed and ordered, *That all the Aldermen of that City, and their Deputies, with two Common Council Men for each Ward, ſhould wait upon, and congratulate His Highneſs, upon his happy Arrival at ſuch a time and place as his Highneſs ſhould appoint; and that the two Sheriffs, and Mr. Common Serjeant ſhould wait upon him to know his Pleaſure when he would be attended by that Committee*; and accordingly the next day they attended His Highneſs at St. *James's*; and on the 20th. the Lord Mayor being indiſpoſed, the Aldermen and their reſpective Deputies, with ſome of the Common Council-men of each Ward, waited on the Prince to congratulate him on his happy Arrival; which was performed by Sir *George Treby*, in a Florid Speech.

The High Sheriff, Nobility, and Gentry of the County of *Cambridge*, about this time drew up and ſigned an Addreſs to his Highneſs; wherein they not only beg his Protection, and implore his Aid to reſtore theſe Kingdoms from Popery and Slavery; but alſo aſſure His Highneſs, that they will contribute their

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utmost endeavours in perfecting so Glorious a Work, and return his Highness their unfeigned Thanks for the Progress he has made already, with great Cost, Labour, and Hazard, both by Sea and Land, &c. which was presented to His Highness, and received with particular Marks of his Favour. And now the King's Forces that were disbanded, not having any certain Stations, or places of gathering, Quarters were appointed the respective Troops and Regiments, whither the Officers and Soldiers were Commanded forthwith to repair; and seeing many had embezzled their Arms, an Order was put forth, signed by his Highness, Commanding those that had them in Custody, to re-deliver them to the Soldiers, the Officers of the Ordnance, or common Stores of the *Tower*, &c.

Whilst these things happened, the King, after several days continuance at *Rochester*, withdrew himself, with a slender Train, about twelve of the Clock in the Night, on the 22d of *December*; making a back way with great secrecy and caution to the Sea-Port; where he embarked, and was after-ward known to be landed in *Flanders*, and favourably re-

ceived by the French King; having left a Paper behind him, given out to contain his Reasons, for withdrawing himself. And *Portsmouth* that held out with some Obstinacy, under the Duke of *Berwick*, and Sir *Edward Scot* Deputy Governour, submitted and received a Garison sent thither by the Prince's Order.

On the Twenty Fifth of *December*, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, assembled at the House of Lords at *Westminster*, humbly proposed and requested of his Highness, *To take upon him the Administration of publick Affairs, both Civil and Military, and the Disposal of the Publick Revenue, for the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, Rights, Laws, Liberties and Properties, and of the Peace of the Nation; and that he would take into his particular Care the present Condition of* Ireland, *and endeavour by the most speedy and effectual means to prevent the danger threatening that Kingdom; all which they requested his Highness to undertake, and exercise, till the meeting of the intended Convention, 22d. of* January, *&c.*

At the same time this great and honourable Assembly made their request

to

to his Highneſs, deſiring him that he would cauſe his Letters to be Written, ſubſcribed by himſelf, to be ſent to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal being Proteſtants, and for Election to the ſeveral Counties, Univerſities, Cities, Boroughs, and Cinque Ports of *England*, *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, for Electing Perſons fitly qualified; ſo that being duly choſen for Knights of the Shire, and Burgeſſes, they might meet, and ſit at *Weſtminſter*, the Twenty Second of *January* enſuing. And theſe were Signed by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal then Aſſembled.

On the 26th. divers of the Members of Parliament in the Reign of the late King *Charles* II. and the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of *London*, purſuant to his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*'s Deſire, met at St. *James*'s, to whom his Highneſs made a gracious Speech, in the following words.

YOU Gentlemen that have been Members of the late Parliaments, I have deſired you to meet me here to adviſe the beſt manner how to purſue the Ends of a Declaration, in calling a free Parliament

for the preservation of the Protestant Religion, the restoring of the Rights and Liberties of the Kingdom, and settling the same, that they may not be in danger of being again subverted.

And you the Aldermen, and Members, the Common Council of the City of London, *I desire the same of you; and in regard your numbers are like to be great, you may, if you think fit, divide your selves, and sit in several places.*

Upon which, they immediately agreed to go to the Commons House at *Westminster*, where being sate, they chose *Henry Powle* Esq; their Chair-man, and upon Debate they resolved upon Heads for an Address to be made to his Highness, and appointed Persons to draw up and prepare the same; and in the Afternoon it was done accordingly, read, and approv'd; and his Highness having appointed to receive it the next day, he was attended by them, and the Address read by Mr. *Powle*, much to the same effect, as what had been before propos'd by the Lords, *viz.*

Returning his Highness their hearty and feigned Thanks, and expressing their extraordinary acknowledgement of the care he had

had taken of the Religion, Laws, and Liberty of the Kingdom,&c. intreating him to take upon him the Administration of Government, and use to that end the publick Revenues; to take speedy Care of the State of Ireland, *and issue out his Circular Letters for the calling a Convention to sit at* Westminster, *on the 22d. of* January, *&c.* Whereupon his Highness was pleased to declare to this effect, *That (being a matter of weight) he would consider of it, and give them an Answer the next day.*

On the 28th. of *December* in the Morning the Lords attended his Highness at St. *James's*, who gave them this Answer:

My Lords,

I Have considered of your Advice, and as far as I am able I will endeavour to secure the Peace of the Nation until the meeting of the Convention in January *next; for the Election whereof I will forthwith issue out Letters, according to your Desire; I will also take Care to apply the publick Revenues to the most proper uses that the present Affairs do require; and likewise endeavour to put* Ireland *into such a Condition that the Protestant Religion, and the*

English Interest may be maintained in that Kingdom: And I further assure you, that as I came hither for the preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of these Kingdoms; so I shall always be ready to expose my self in any hazard for the defence of the same.

The Lords having made their Thankful acknowledgment for this Speech so suitable to their Desires, the Gentlemen who had served as Members of Parliament during the Reign of King *Charles* II. together with the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of *London*, waited upon him in the Afternoon, to whom his Highness was pleased to give the same Answer.

Nor was there only a Pleasure conceived in *England*, for His Highness's Success, and prosperous Proceedings; but on the first of *January*, (New Style) all the Persons of Quality that were at the *Hague* appeared at Court, to Complement Her Royal Highness the Princess of *Orange*, and in the Evening their Electoral Highnesses of *Brandenburgh* arrived there, and were conducted to the old Palace, which was prepared for them, whither Her Royal Highness went

to visit the Electoress, and splendid Entertainments were made upon the occasion.

On the 30th. of *December* His Highness was pleased to issue out his Declaration for Authorizing Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and other Officers and Ministers, to Act in their respective Places, that were in Office the first of *December*, Papists excepted, with a Charge to be careful and diligent in their Places and Trusts, for preserving the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom, and relieving the Poor, *&c.*

And now the Country People and others scouting abroad, had gleaned a great number of Persons, whose desire of Safety had caused their withdrawing, amongst whom was the Earls of *Salisbury* and *Peterborough*, *Lord Chancellour*, Sir *Edward Hales*, Sir *Thomas Jenner*, *Charles Hales*, Dr. *Obadiah Walker*, *Richard Graham*, *Philip Burton*, and many others, as also nine Jesuites, *viz. John Leybourn*, *Charles Poulton*, *Ralph Clayton*, *Joseph Gifford*, *Robert Jenison*, *William Locker*, *Francis Calamy*, *and Thomas Kingsley*, with many more who are in safe Custody; and His Highness having issued out his Circular Letters for chusing

members to be present at the Convention, the Elections were carried on in most Places, as it were, with one Consent, without any appearance of those Strivings and Heats that have too often attended former Elections; and that there might no disturbance or hinderance happen upon the occasion of the Soldiers quartering in Cities and Boroughs, they were ordered to draw off, except Garisons, to other Quarters, till the Elections were over; which was punctually observed, with an exact and ready Obedience; and soon after His Highness put forth a Declaration for the better quartering of the Forces.

This Declaration, though the People seemed no where unwilling to quarter the Soldiers, according to their Ability, highly satisfied them in the Prince's Justice, and good Intentions; so that the Association for the preservation of his Person has been promoted, in the Signing, through all the Counties of *England*, with much freeness and Alacrity; a Copy of which, as it was drawn up, and Signed at St. *James's*, by the Lords and Gentlemen, take in the following Words.

WE

WE whose Names are hereunto subscribed, who have joyned with the Prince of Orange, *for the defence of the Protestant Religion, and for maintaining the Antient Government, and the Laws and Liberties of* England, Scotland, *and* Ireland, *do engage to Almighty God, to His Highness the Prince of* Orange, *and to one another, to stick firm to this Cause, and to one another in defence of it, and never to depart from it till our Religion, our Laws and Liberties are so far secured to us in a Free Parliament, that we shall be no more in danger of falling under Popery and Slavery: And whereas we are engaged in this common Cause, under the Protection of the Prince of* Orange, *by which means his Person may be exposed to Dangers, and to the desperate and cursed Attempts of the Papists and other bloody Men; we do therefore solemnly engage both to God, and to one another, That if any such Attempts, are made upon him, we will pursue not only those that make them, but all their Adherents, and all that we find in Arms against us, with the utmost Severities of a just Revenge, to their Ruin and final Destruction: And that the Execution of any such Attempt (which God of his Mercy forbid) shall not divert us from prosecuting this Cause which we do now undertake,*

undertake, but that it shall engage us to carry it on with all the vigour that so barbarous a Practice shall deserve.

His Highness having, as is before mentioned, been pleased to take upon him the Administration of the Civil and Military Power, and by reason of the sudden change and alteration of Affairs, the publick Revenues had been put out of Order, as to the method of Collecting, and placing and dis-placing the Collectors, he issued out a Declaration, Commanding all Collectors, Receivers, and Officers, not being Papists, authorized and employed by the proper Commissioners of the Customs, Excise, Hearth-money, or any other Branch of the Revenue, to proceed in the Managing, Receiving and Levying the said Revenue, as formerly; and that all Magistrates and Officers should be assisting to them in their respective Stations, the better to enable them to make their due Collections and Receipts. And moreover, His Highness taking into his charitable Consideration the necessitous Condition of the poor People, as well Handicrafts as others, destitute of employment, out of a Sense of their wants, caused a considerable

siderable Sum of Money to be distributed amongst those of the Out-Parishes of the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*. But now the Papists, notwithstanding a former Declaration, commanding them, not being House-keepers, Merchants, or Servants to the Queen Dowager, *&c.* to depart the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, continuing in Contempt of that Declaration, and appearing in great numbers, His Highness was pleased by another Declaration, Dated the 14th. of *January*, to Command them within three days to depart the said Cities, and ten Miles compass, or otherwise to be taken, proceeded against, and expect the utmost severity that the Law for their Offences can inflict upon them; Commanding all Magistrates to make diligent search, and apprehend and imprison such as should be found in Contempt of the said Declaration, *&c.*

The Fame of his Highness's Success being sufficiently known in the United Provinces, three Deputies were sent to congratulate his Success, who Landing at the *Tower* were received with the Discharge of the Cannon, and other signal Respects, as became their Character; from whence they passed to the Lodgings

ings appointed for them, in the Coaches ſent to wait upon them, with a ſplendid Equipage.

His Highneſs had no ſooner ſignified to the City of *London*, that the publick Treaſure was in a manner exhauſted, and not ſufficient to defray the neceſſary Expences of the Nation, but a Committee was ordered to attend him to know the Summ that might ſupply that defect, and 100000 *l.* being named and proffered to be ſecured, and repaid with Intereſt, in ſix Months, a great many eminent and generous Citizens immediately came to the *Guild-Hall* of *London*, and offered their Subſcriptions, which were there accordingly taken, almoſt to admiration; for in a ſhort time, about 200000 *l.* was ſubſcribed, and Directions being given for the Receivers to attend, it was brought in with ſuch Expedition, that they were forced to encreaſe their number.

Theſe being the moſt weighty Affairs tranſacted in *England*, let us a while look into thoſe of *Scotland*, our Siſter Kingdom, where we find that upon his Highneſs's Arrival in theſe Parts, the terrour wrought ſo effectually with the Popiſh Miniſters of State, and others, that found themſelves,

themſelves launched beyond the Laws of that Kingdom, and Conſtitution of Government, that they thought of nothing more than ſhifting for themſelves, ſome of which had the Luck to eſcape, and others were ſeized; the multitude was up in divers places, demoliſhing the Maſs-Houſes, and not only contented with that, but committed ſundry Diſorders, and in the Encounters and Scuffles that were thereby occaſioned, even in the City of *Edinburgh*, ſeveral were killed and wounded, which made the Noblemen, and Gentlemen attend him, to lay before His Highneſs the willingneſs of the People of *Scotland*, to ſubmit to his Protection, *&c.* and upon notice of their Intentions, His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, having cauſed to advertiſe ſuch of the Scotch Lords and Gentlemen, as were in Town, to attend in a Room at St. *James's*, on the 7th. of *January*, about three in the Afternoon, His Highneſs met them there, and made to them the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE only Reaſon that induced me to undergo ſo great an Undertaking was, that I ſaw the Laws and Liberties of theſe

Kingdoms

Kingdoms overturned; and the Protestant Religion in imminent Danger, and seeing you are so many Noblemen and Gentlemen, I have called you together, that I may have your Advice what is to be done for the securing the Protestant Religion, and restoring your Laws and Liberties, according to my Declaration.

As soon as His Highness had retired, the Lords and Gentlemen went to the Council-Chamber at *White-Hall*, and there having chosen the Duke of *Hamilton* their President, debated what Advice was fit to be given His Highness in that juncture, but came to no Conclusion, farther than to give the Clerks that attended Instructions to draw up in Writing what they then thought most expedient.

On *Tuesday* the 8th. of *January* the Honourable Assembly met again, and the Writing was presented; upon which they debated the most expedient way for Convening the general meeting of the Estates of *Scotland*, and at last agreed in their Opinion, ordering the Writing to be fair drawn over with the Amendments.

On *Wednesday*, the 9th. of *January*, they met at Three of the Clock, and the Addres

Addreſs was prepared, giving his Highneſs Thanks for his Pious and Generous Undertaking, for preſerving the Proteſtant Religion, and reſtoring the Laws and Liberties of theſe Kingdoms; deſiring him to take upon him the Adminiſtration of the Affairs, Civil and Military, and diſpoſe of the publick Revenues, and Fortreſſes of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, until the general Meeting of the States of the Nation, which they humbly prayed his Highneſs to call, to be holden at *Edinburgh*, the 14th. of *March* next, and to iſſue out his Letters for the calling them, being Proteſtants.

Theſe being the Heads and Subſtance of this Addreſs, it was ſubſcribed by 30 Lords, and about 80 Gentlemen, and was preſented to his Highneſs in their Preſence, by the Duke of *Hamilton* at St. *James's*, who thanked them for the Truſt they repoſed in him, and deſired a time to conſider upon ſo weighty an Affair: When the next day his Highneſs again met the Scotch Lords and Gentlemen at St. *James's*, and made them the following Speech.

My

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN pursuance of your Advice, I will, until the Meeting of the Estates in March *next, give such Orders concerning the Affairs of* Scotland, *as are necessary for the Calling the said Meeting, for the preservation of the Peace, the applying of the publick Revenue to the most pressing uses, and putting the Fortresses into the Hands of Persons in whom the Nation can have a just Confidence; and I do further assure you, that you will always find me ready to concurr with you in every thing, that may be found necessary for the securing the Protestant Religion, and restoring the Laws and Liberties of the Nation.*

By this time the Earl of *Crawford*, the Earl of *Louthian*, and others, being come to Town, the former of these Earls desired his Highness that they might subscribe the Address, which was accordingly granted, his Highness leaving signal Marks of a high Satisfaction in the Countenances of the noble Assembly, which demonstrated how much they were pleased with his Answer; nor no sooner

sooner did the News arrive at *Edinburgh*, but it was received with the ringing of Bells, loud Shouts, and Acclamations of Joy, and in the same manner swiftly overspread that Kingdom.

The English Soldiers many of them having been imposed upon by ill affected Persons to doubt their Pay, *&c.* his Highness was pleased to put forth a publick Assurance, that he had taken care for the satisfying and making good to every Officer, and Soldiers, their full Pay and Arrears, due to them until the first day of *January*, 1688: and for the making constant and punctual Payment of Subsistance Money, and clearing of the Army in the usual method, without any the least Diminution of their former Pay, ordering all Officers to repair to their respective Commands, and Soldiers to their Quarters and Rendezvouz, under such Penalties as a refusal may incur; and that nothing might be wanting on his Part, His Highness in another Paper gave the like notice and assurance to the Seamen belonging to the English Fleet, under the Command of the Lord *Dartmouth*. And now the Royal African Company intreated His Highness to doe them the Honour of taking upon him to

be their Governour for the ensuing year, and made him a Present of 1000 l. in their Stock, worth 1600 l. which he very favourably accepted.

Now the great Convention, on which the Eyes of all *Europe* are fixed, drawing near, the Members who were chosen and returned, came to Town, the Houses were prepared for the Reception of the August Assembly, and on the 21st. of *January* the High-Sheriff, with all the considerable Gentlemen of Estate in the County of *Cambridge*, having unanimously entered into an Association, whereby they solemnly engage themselves to stand by His Highness the Prince of *Orange*, with their Lives and Fortunes, in his glorious Design of Redeeming these Kingdoms from Popery and Slavery, Mr. *Cotton* of *Madingly* was to wait upon His Highness, and presented it in the Name of the County, to which His Highness was pleased to return a very gracious Answer.

On the 22d. of *January*, according to the grand Appointment, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, assembled at *Westminster*, the Lord Marquess of *Hallifax* officiated the Place of Speaker, in the House of Lords, and

the

the Commons chose *Henry Powle* Esq; to be their Speaker, who accordingly took his place: After which a Letter from His Highness the Prince of *Orange* was read in both Houses on the Occasion of their Meeting, *viz.*

My Lords,

I Have endeavoured to the utmost of my Power to perform what was desired from me, in order to the publick Peace, and safety, and I do not know that any thing hath been omitted which might tend to the preservation of them, since the Administration of Affairs was put into my hands; it now lieth upon you to lay the Foundation of a firm security for your Religion, your Laws, and Liberties.

I do not doubt but that by such a full and free Representative of the Nation as is now met, the Ends of my Declaration will be attained; and since it hath pleased God hitherto to bless my good Intentions with so great success, I trust in him that he will complete his own Work, by sending a Spirit of Peace and Union to influence your Counsels, that no interruption may be given to a happy and lasting Settlement.

The dangerous Condition of the Proteſtant Intereſt in Ireland, *requiring a large and ſpeedy ſuccour, and the preſent ſtate of things abroad, oblige me to tell you, That next to the danger of unſeaſonable Diviſion amongſt your ſelves, nothing can be ſo fatal as too great delay in your Conſultations; the States, by whom I have been enabled to reſcue this Nation, may ſuddenly feel the ill Effects of it, both by being too long deprived of the Service of their Troops, which are now here, and of your early aſſiſtance againſt a powerful Enemy, who hath declar'd War againſt them; and as* England *is by Treaty already engaged to help them, upon any ſuch Exigencies, ſo I am Confident that their chearful Concurrence to preſerve this Kingdom with ſo much hazard to themſelves, will meet with all the Returns of Friendſhip and Aſſiſtance which may be expected from you, as Proteſtants and Engliſh-men, when ever their Condition ſhall require it.*

This Letter being read, and unanimouſly approved and applauded, with the higheſt ſatisfaction, the Lords and Commons reſolved upon an Addreſs, to be preſented to His Highneſs, of Thanks for what he had done, and humbly to deſire him to continue the Adminiſtration of

of publick Affairs, till farther Application ſhould be made by them to his Highneſs. Which Addreſs being preſented to his Highneſs on *Wedneſday* the 23d. of *January*, he was pleaſed to return them this Anſwer, *viz.*

Die Mercurii 23d. Januarii, 16$\frac{8}{9}$.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I *Am glad that what I have done hath pleaſed you, and ſince you deſire me to continue the Adminiſtration of Affairs, I am willing to accept it; I muſt recommend to you the Conſideration of Affairs abroad, which maketh it fit for you to expedite your Buſineſs, not only for making a Settlement at home upon a good Foundation, but for the ſafety of all* Europe.

After this an Order was paſſed on the ſame day, *That no Papiſt, or reputed Papiſt, ſhould preſume to come into the Lobby, Painted Chamber, Court of Requeſts, or* Weſtminſter-Hall, *during the ſitting of the Convention.*

Then the Speaker of the honourable Houſe of Commons put the Houſe in

mind of the preſent Affairs of the Kingdom, recommending the ſpeedy care of providing for its ſafety to the reſpective Repreſentatives, declaring, *The danger it was lately in, and putting them in mind of the deſperate State of* Ireland; *He farther minded them of the growth of* France, *and concluded in recommending theſe things to their prudent Care and Conduct*, &c.

After theſe and other weighty conſiderations, an Order was made by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, for a publick Thanksgiving, for our great and miraculous deliverance from the imminent Danger that ſo lately hung over our Heads.

Thurſday *the* 31ſt. *of* January *inſtant being appointed for the City of* London, *and Ten Miles diſtance, and* Thurſday *the* 14th. *day of* February *following for the reſt of the Kingdom.*

Thus all things concurring towards a happy Settlement, and Uniting of Proteſtants, *&c.* in *England* and *Scotland*, let us look a little into the Affairs of *Ireland*, which as yet have not the like Proſpect, as being very much inhabited by Native Iriſh Papiſts, devoted Enemies to the Proteſtant Religion. The Earl of *Tyrconnel*,

Tyrconnel, whom the King had made his Lieutenant, or Deputy of that Kingdom, taking the advantage of the hurry and disorder the Affairs of *England* had put the People into, magnified their Fears, and used his endeavours to gain them to a Revolt: but finding the Protestants in no wise forward to joyn or take part with him, he instantly sent his Letters through all the Provinces and Countries, to cause the Gentry and Peasants to take up Arms on the behalf of the King, and the defence of their Religion, declaring, if the King himself should in that juncture desire it, he would not deliver up his Sword; so that leaving no endeavours to strengthen himself untried, he in a short time drew together a formidable Army, and secured divers Places of strength, fortifying the Houses and Castles of several Noblemen; whereupon, it was thought fit to send to him, and know his Intentions; but no farther satisfaction, at that time, could be gained, than that he was resolved to stand for the King's Interest, and expect his Commands, &c. and accordingly upon notice that he, upon his a second time withdrawing himself, was in *France*, the Report went currant, that

he ſent thither to know his Pleaſure; in the mean while, though he offered no open Hoſtilities to the Proteſtants, yet in many Places he oppreſſed them by Quartering his Soldiers at diſcretion in their Houſes, ſeizing their Arms, and taking Hoſtages.

His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* having taken upon him, at the requeſt of the Lords and Commons, the farther Adminiſtration of Government in Civil and Military Affairs, proceeded to the moſt effectual means for the better ſetling the Army, and taking care for their Payment; and the better to aſſure them, and encourage men of worth and true Valour, the Sale of Offices, or Military Employments are laid aſide.

And now the Wiſdom of the Nation having thought it, as we heard, neceſſary to have the Preſence of Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of *Orange* in *England*, upon this great juncture of Affairs, thereupon a Convoy of Men of War, as well Engliſh as Dutch, was ordered to wait upon her till her Equipage could be got in a readineſs, and the Wind ſerved to bring over Her Highneſs, &c.

During the Joy of the People, in expectation of the Arrival of Her Royal High-

Highneſs, and the Preparations for her Reception, we had News from *France* that the King and Queen of *England* were frequently viſited by the French Nobility, and entertained with the accuſtomed Grandeur; and that the French King gave out that he would have extraordinary Forces in the Field, early in the Spring, to oppoſe the gathering Armies of the Confederate Princes, and States of *Holland*, promiſing to himſelf thoſe advantages which only Time can make out, or determine: In oppoſition to which, and to diſable him in the leſſening his Revenues, an Addreſs was agreed on by the honourable Convention, Aſſembled at *Weſtminſter*, upon the great emergency of Affairs, to deſire and intreat His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* to iſſue out his Proclamation for the prohibiting the Importation of French Commodities, and the going out of any Ships hence for *France*, farther recommending the State of *Ireland*, as its preſent Condition requires, to his Care. On *Wedneſday* the 30th. of *January*, being the Anniverſary Solemnity for the Murther of King *Charles* I. Doctor *Sharp*, Dean of *Norwich*, Preached before the Houſe at St. *Margarets Weſtminſter*; and

on *Thurſday* the 31ſt. of *January*, the day appointed for Thankſgiving, in the City of *London*, and Ten miles round it, for the Succeſs of His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, in the miraculous Deliverance he brought this Kingdom, &c. Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, now Biſhop of *Saliſbury*, according to the deſire of the Houſe, Preached before them in the ſame Church, there being a numerous Aſſembly, who at the cloſe of that Sermon expreſſed an extraordinary ſatisfaction, the whole Courſe of it being managed with much Learning and Prudence, in every reſpect ſuitable to the occaſion of the day, and the Prayers appointed were read in the other Churches, with the ſame acceptation.

And becauſe the ſixth of *February* was at hand, to prevent the Thankſgiving formerly appointed to be held on that day, an Order of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, bearing Date the Second of the ſame Month, was made publick in theſe words:

Ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, aſſembled at Weſtminſter, *that the Day of Thankſgiving on the* 6th. *of* February *inſtant, on which Day the late*

King

King James II. *came to the Throne, shall not be observed in this Kingdom.*

Things being in this forwardness, a great many Citizens of *London* and *Westminster* appeared in the Court of Requests with two Petitions, one to the Lords, and another to the Commons, both to this Effect, viz. *That they most humbly desired that his most Illustrious Highness the Prince of* Orange *might be speedily settled in the Throne, by whose Courage, Conduct, and Reputation, the Nation and the Protestant Religion might be defended from Enemies abroad and at home. That* Ireland *might be rescued from its deplorable Condition, and finally the Kingdoms setled on a lasting Foundation in Peace and Liberty.*

These being received, and many weighty Considerations urging it, Her Royal Highness's Coming over was hastened, and being on her Departure for *England*, the States General, the States of *Holland*, the Council of State, the Courts of Justice, and all other Colleges, either in Body, or by their Deputies, made their Complements to her on the Occasion; and the like was done by foreign Ministers, and all other Persons

sons of Quality; and at her Leaving the *Hague*, the Magistrates entreated that the Burghers might attend her in Arms; but She excused it; however the States of *Holland* appointed three of their Body to wait upon Her Royal Highness to the place of her Embarqueing; sending Orders to the *Sieur d' Allemonde*, and the Ships under his Command, to joyn Admiral *Herbert*, who from *England* attended Her with a Squadron of Men of War, and sundry Yatches, for the better convenience of Transportation; and having a prosperous Gale, on the 12th. of *February*, in the Afternoon She safely arrived at *White-Hall*, having been saluted by the Guns of the Forts, Ships in the Road and those of the *Tower*, where the Royal Banner was displayed, and by that Example the Ships likewise had put out their Flags and Streamers.

Great was the Joy upon the safe Landing of Her Royal Highness, as appeared by the repeated Acclamations of the People, and other publick Demonstrations; and that Night She received the Complements of the chief Persons of Quality. And now the Two Houses thought it no longer necessary to delay Proclaiming the Prince and Princess

King

King and Queen of *England*, ſo that having at large declared the Reaſons for the Abdication of *James* II. laying down therein the Illegalities in former Proceedings and Miſcarriages in Government, *&c.* they came to a Reſolve, That *William* and *Mary*, Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*, ſhould be declared King and Queen of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, with all the Dominions thereunto belonging, to hold the Crown, and Royal Dignity of the ſaid Kingdoms and Dominions to them, during their Lives and the Life of the Survivor of them; and that the ſole and full Exerciſe of the Regal Power be only in, and executed by the Prince in the Name of himſelf and the Princeſs, during their joynt Lives; and after their Deceaſes, the Crown and Royal Dignities of the Kingdoms and Dominions, to be to the Heirs of the Body of the Princeſs; and for default of ſuch Iſſue, to the Princeſs *Ann* of *Denmark*, and the Heirs of her Body; and for default of ſuch Iſſue, to the Heirs of the Body of the Prince of *Orange*.

And praying the Prince and Princeſs to accept this, accordingly the following Oaths were appointed to be taken by ſuch Perſons of whom the Oaths of Alle-

Allegiance and Supremacy might be required by Law; and farther, that the former Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy be Abrogated: After which the Oaths were Enacted, *viz.*

I A.B. *do ſincerely Promiſe and Swear, That I will be faithful, and bear true Allegiance to their Majeſties,* King William *and Queen* Mary.

So help me God.

I A.B. *do Swear, That I do from my Heart Abhor, Deteſt, and Abjure, as Impious and Heretical, this damnable Doctrine, and Poſition, That Princes, Excommunicated or deprived by the* Pope, *or any Authority of the See of* Rome, *may be Depoſed or Murthered by their Subjects, or any other whatſoever. And I do declare, That no Foreign Prince, Perſon, Prelate, State or Potentate, hath or ought to have any Juriſdiction, Power, Superiority, Pre-eminence, or Authority, Eccleſiaſtical, or Spiritual, within this Realm.*

So help me God.

These and others, too many to be here inserted, being the Proceedings in order to the Proclaiming, on the 13th. of *February*, the Two Houses went to acquaint the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, in the *Banqueting-House*, with what they had done; and having received Their Consent thereto, the Lords and Commons, about Eleven of the Clock, went down to *White-Hall* Gate, where the Officers at Arms, Serjeants at Arms, Trumpets, and other Persons, concerned in the Solemnity, being assembled, by order of the Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marshal of *England*, Sir *Thomas St. George*, Knight, *Garter* Principal King at Arms, having received a Proclamation, and the Officers at Arms being Ordered by the House of Lords forthwith to Proclaim it, *York* Herauld, after the Trumpets had thrice Sounded, Proclaimed it at *White-Hall* Gate, *Garter* Reading it to him by Periods in the Presence of the Lords and Commons, and a great Concourse of People, *&c.* and at the end of the Proclamation the Palace, and all the adjacent Places, resounded with the Echo of a general Joy, and loud Satisfaction; and from thence in Excellent Order they proceeded to *Temple-Bar* where (as

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the Ceremony is in this Case, according to Custom) finding the Gates shut, two of the Officers at Arms, attended by a Serjeant at Arms, and two Trumpets, knocked, & thereupon the Sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* being informed of the Occasion of their Coming, ordered them to be opened, and the whole Proceeding entered (except the Bailiff of *Westminster*, and his Men, who returned as being obliged not to pass the Bounds of their Liberty,) and here the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, received them in their Formalities, and a second Proclamation was made between the two *Temple* Gates, in the same manner and order; and the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, *&c.* falling into the Proceeding, they passed to *Wood-street*-end in *Cheapside* and there made a third Proclamation, and a fourth before the *Royal Exchange* in *Cornhil*, every time concluding with Shouts and Acclamations of the People, who filled the Streets, Balconies, and Windows, in great multitudes; and to prevent any Disorder, such an Excess of Joy might occasion, four Regiments of the City Militia were in Armes to line the Way, for the better conveniency of Passage.

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The Pomp of the Solemnity being over, and Night coming on, the Bells and Bonfires made a ſecond Proclamation of the People's Satisfaction, and the News, by the Thundering of the Cannon, was in a ſhort time carried, by taking the Fire of the Guns from one Ship to another, beyond the Iſland it ſelf; nor were there curious Fire-works and Devices wanting on this Occaſion; and the Solemnity was more eſpecially concluded with Magnificent Entertainments at Court; and ſoon after their Majeſties, with the like Demonſtration of Joy, were Proclaimed in all the Cities and Principal Burghs, Towns of *England*, and Dominion of *Wales*.

On the 15th. of *February* His Majeſty returned both Houſes a very Gracious Anſwer to their Declaration, wherein he expreſſed Himſelf highly ſatisfied with what they had done, and was pleaſed to promiſe them the utmoſt of his Care and Protection, for the Preſervation of their Religion, Laws, and Liberties; and that He would be willing to concur with them in any thing that ſhould be for the Good of the Kingdom, and to do all that in him lay to advance the Glory and Welfare of the Nation.

About

About this time a Complaint was made, that divers diſorderly Perſons, notwithſtanding a former Declaration, ſtrictly enjoyning the contrary, continued to deſtroy the Deer, Timber, and under Woods, in divers Chaſes and Foreſts. Farther Notice was publiſhed, Commanding all Mayors, Sheriffs, Juſtices of the Peace, and others, whom it might concern, to ſeize, or cauſe Perſons found offending therein to be ſeized and proceeded againſt, according to Law, without expectation of Pardon, if found Guilty. And farther conſidering that divers had attempted to eſcape to *Tyrconnel* in *Ireland*, to aid him in oppreſſing the Proteſtants of that Kingdom, Orders were taken for ſtopping the Ports of *Cheſter*, *Beaumaris*, and *Holyhead*, and other Ports, and Creeks, on the *Iriſh* Sea, and not to ſuffer any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever to go for *Ireland*, unleſs thoſe by whom a Paſs was produced from His Majeſty, or one of his Principal Secretaries of State.

The Recorder, Sheriffs, and Common Serjeant of *London* having been to wait on their Majeſties, by Order of the Lord Mayor and Common Council, to beg leave from them to attend their Majeſties

ſties to Congratulate their happy Acceſſi-on to the Throne, the Lord Mayor, Al-dermen, and Commons, went in a Body, and had the favour of Waiting upon their Majeſties in the *Banqueting-Houſe*, and were Graciouſly received, being admit-ted to Kiſs their Majeſties Hands. And now we received continual Relations of the Joy that was conceived throughout the whole Shires of *England*, &c. Up-on the ſeveral Proclaimings of King *Wil-liam* and Queen *Mary*, Expreſſed by the Ringing of Bells, making of Bonfires, and drinking their Healths.

On the 18th. of *February* in the Mor-ning the King went from *White-Hall*, in his Barge of State, to the Parliament-Stairs, where he was received by ſeve-ral of the great Officers, and others, the Yeomen of the Guards, and Gentlemen Pentioners, making a Lane from the Water-ſide to the Door going up into the Prince's Lodgings; the Proceedings being in this manner: Firſt, went the Officers at Arms, then the Noblemen, bearing white Staves, and after them Serjeants at Arms, then *Garter* King at Arms between two Gentlemen-Uſhers, immediately before the Sword of State, which was born by the Duke of *Somerſet*, having

having on the Left hand the Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marshal of *England*, with his Marshal's Staff, next went the Marquess of *Winchester*, bearing the Cup of State, then the King followed by an Officer of the Guards, and other Persons of Quality, the Gentlemen Pentioners closing the Rear; and His Majesty being come into the Prince's Lodging, was invested with his Sur-coat and Mantle of Crimson Velvet, bordered with Gold-Lace, and furred with Ermins, as also with the Collar of the Order of the Garter; and as soon as the Crown was placed upon His Head, the Officers at Arms, and the Serjeants at Arms entered the House of Lords, and the Noblemen, who preceded his Majesty, having placed themselves on each side of the Throne, and His Majesty, whose Train was born up by Noble-mens Eldest Sons, being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was Commanded to Summon up the Commons, who being accordingly introduced into the House of Peers, and their Speaker conducted to the Bar, with the usual Formalities, and the Lords being in their Robes, His Majesty made a most Gracious Speech, in which he was pleased to let them

them know how ſenſible he was of their Kindneſs, and how much he valued the Confidence they had repoſed in him; Aſſuring them that he would never do any thing that might leſſen their good Opinion of him, putting them in mind of the Allies abroad, and the hazard they may run, eſpecially *Holland*, unleſs ſome ſpeedy Care were taken: That a good Settlement was neceſſary at Home; particularly recommending to them the dangerous State of *Ireland*, and the Methods, to their ſpeedy Conſideration.

On the 2d. of *February* the Lord Biſhop of *London*, with the Clergy of the City, to the number of an 100 waited on their Majeſties with an humble Tender of their Fidelity and Duty, and being Graciouſly received, were admitted to Kiſs their Majeſties Hands, the King at the ſame time being pleaſed to give them a full Aſſurance of his great Affection to the Church of *England*, and of all the Protection and Encouragement to them, for which he gave them his Royal Word; concluding with Aſſuring them, that they ſhould ever find it ſo, and they might depend upon it. The Houſes reſolved into a free Parliament. His Majeſty went

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on the 23d. of *February* by Water to the Houſe of Lords, attended with the uſual Solemnity, and being in his Royal Robes, with the Crown on his Head, ſeated on the Throne, and the Commons being ſent for, His Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to an Act, *for removing and preventing all Queſtions and Diſputes about the Aſſembling and Sitting of the preſent Parliament.* And having diſrobed himſelf, he was attended to the Water-ſide with the like Ceremony as before, and in the Afternoon their Majeſties went to *Hampton* Court.

On the 28th. of *February* two Proclamations were iſſued forth by the King and Queen, the one at the Requeſt of the Honourable Houſe of Commons to apprehend *Robert Brent*, Gentleman, late of the Inner-*Temple*, charged with High Treaſon, who procuring himſelf to be Bailed had left them, and fled from Juſtice, with the Reward of 200 *l.* to any Perſon that ſhould diſcover or apprehend him, and thoſe that ſhould conceal or further his Eſcape, to be proceeded againſt with the utmoſt ſeverity according to Law.

The other for the bringing in and reſtoring of Arms that had been Embezled,

or

of Loſt, during the Diſorders and Diſbandings amongſt the Soldiers, that had been in Pay under the late King *James*; and upon advice that the Earl of *Tyrconnel* laboured to draw the *Iriſh* more and more to his Party, and confirm thoſe that were already in Arms with him, by laying before them the Danger already incurr'd, their Majeſties, to leave them that ſhould obſtinately perſiſt, without excuſe, iſſued forth a Proclamation, offering amongſt other things Pardon and Indemnity for all things, by thoſe of the Earl's Party, if they laid down their Arms, and retired themſelves to their reſpective Habitations, and Places of Abode, and there peaceably behaved themſelves as good Subjects ought to do; as likewiſe that they ſhould upon this Condition enjoy in full Freedom their Eſtates according to Law, and thoſe of the Roman Church, upon ſuch Conſideration to have all the Favour, for the private Exerciſe of their Religion that the Law allows, with a Promiſe ſpeedily to call a Parliament in that Kingdom; but on the contrary declaring them Rebels, and Traytors, *&c.* and their Lands and Poſſeſſions forfeited, and to be diſpoſed and diſtributed to

thoſe

those that should be Aiding, and Assisting in reducing the Kingdom to its due Obedience.

This Proclamation, 'tis thought, whether hindred by *Tyrconnel*'s violence from coming to the knowledge of the Vulgar, or creating a fear in his followers, made him fly to his Last refuge of more strictly disarming the Protestants, as well those in Cities that fell into his hands, as Gentlemen who were retired to their Houses, where his Soldiers committed sundry Outrages of an high Nature, Robbing and Pillaging without Remorse or Pity, tho' he under a colour excused himself, by giving directions to the Magistrates to see that no wrong should be done; however when Complaints were made, he urged necessity compell'd his Men to do what they did; yet the Protestants especially in the North, stood to their Arms, and repelled force by force, getting some supplies of Ammunition out of *Scotland*, keeping the Town of *Sligo*, and other places of strength, with a Longing expectation of the arrival of the Forces and necessary Provisions from *England*, to be thereby enabled to carry on the War, and recover what has been taken from them by the *Irish* Papists.

And

And now the Duty of Hearth-money being looked upon by the Commons, as a grievance to the Subjects, and repreſented as ſuch to his Majeſty, the King was pleaſed to ſend a Meſſage that he left it to their Conſiderations, either to regulate it, or to take it away, which was received with great Satisfaction, and forthwith the Thanks of the Houſe were ordered to be returned his Majeſty for his Gracious Meſſage; and on the 1ſt. of *March* in the Afternoon, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes in Parliament aſſembled, waited upon his Majeſty in the Banqueting-Houſe, and there preſented an Addreſs of Thanks, wherein they expreſſed the Joy and Satisfaction they conceived at ſo unpreſidented an offer, humbly craving leave to preſent their Aſſurance, that they would make ſuch grateful and affectionate returns, as were ſutable to His Majeſties moſt Gracious Intentions, and be ſo careful of the Support of the Crown, that the World ſhould ſee, to the diſcouraging his Enemies, that his Majeſty Reigns in the Hearts of his People, *&c.*

The Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons Aſſembled in Parliament,

made likewise an Address to His Majesty, expressing therein how highly they were sensible of their great and signal Deliverance, &c. And that being fully convinced of the Restless Spirits, and continued Endeavours of His Majesties and the Nations Enemies, for the Extirpation of the Protestant Religion, and the Subversion of the Laws and Liberties, they unanimously declared, that they would stand by, and Assist His Majesty with their Lives and Fortunes, in Supporting his Allies abroad, in reducing *Ireland*, and in defence of the Protestant Religion of the Kingdom.

To this His Majesty was pleased to return them a very Gracious Answer, expressing therein the valuable Esteem he had for Parliaments, and especially for this, expressing his Satisfaction of the Confidence and Trust they had reposed in him, and that it should be his Care never to give any Parliament cause of distrust; and withal recommending to them the Care of the Allies abroad, and minding them of the great Expence the States of *Holland* had been at in the Expedition and Zeal they had to promote it, and to second His Majesties Endeavours even with a neglect of their

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own Safety, not doubting but their Generosity would not only enable him to make good his treaty with those States, and repay what they actually laid out, and of which an Account should be given, but support them to their utmost Ability against the Power of their Enemies, considering both Interests were upon one and the same Bottom. As to safety, his Majesty was likewise pleased to mind them of *Ireland*, and to let them know, that in his opinion 20000 Men would be required to render the reducing it short and easie, as likewise setting out a Fleet which in Conjunction with that of *Holland*, might be so entirely Masters of the Seas that nothing might be sent from *France* to *Ireland*, or elsewhere, that might give a disturbance to us or our Allies, farther recommending to their Consideration the Settlement of the Revenues, that they might be Collected without Dispute; promising that whatever should be given in Order to publick ends, should be strictly applyed to them, with many other Gracious Expressions; concluding that as they so freely offered to hazard all that is dear to them, so he would as freely expose his Life for the Support of the Protes-

ſtant Religion, and the Honour and Safety of the Nation.

And now the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of *London*, in Common Council aſſembled, as a grateful Acknowledgement to the Lords and Commons for their excellent Conduct on in Affairs, and eſpecially their reſolution to aſſiſt and ſtand by His Majeſty in ſupporting his Allies abroad, in reducing *Ireland*, in defence of the Proteſtant Religion, and Laws of the Kingdom, drew up two humble Addreſſes of Thanks, one to the Lords, and the other to the Commons, which were preſented and very kindly received; the firſt of theſe were preſented by the Recorder, and the laſt by the Sheriffs of the Honourable City, who were diſmiſſed with Expreſſions of high Eſteem, *&c.* For the ſaid City an Addreſs of Thanks was likewiſe preſented to His Majeſty by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, upon his moſt condeſcending and unparallell'd Goodneſs in the Meſſage he was pleaſed to ſend to the two Houſes, in relation to the Duty of Hearth-money, promiſing as bound in Duty and great Obligations, to be ready to ſerve and aſſiſt his Majeſty as far as they

they were able in the ſupport of his Crown and Dignity, and for the maintaining the Proteſtant Religion and Laws of the Land, and the ſpeedy relief of the diſtreſſed Proteſtants in *Ireland*, &c.

About this time we had News that the greateſt part of the Regiment of Foot, late Commanded by the Lord *Dumbarton*, and ſome Companies of Fuziliers, made a Mutiny near *Ipſwich*, and ſeized on the Money ſent down to Pay them, with four Field-pieces, and refuſing to obey the King's Orders, marched away, doing great Damage, and bringing a greater Terrour upon the Country People, Proclaiming King *James*, &c. whereupon both Houſes Addreſſed His Majeſty that he would be pleaſed to take ſuch effectual Courſe, as in his Princely Wiſdom ſhould be thought fit for the ſuppreſſing and bringing them to Juſtice; and that in the mean time he would iſſue out his Royal Proclamation, declaring them and their Adherents to be Rebels and Traitors, requiring all good Subjects to apprehend, ſubdue and proſecute them, &c. To which His Majeſty was pleaſed to Anſwer, That he thanked both Houſes for their Addreſs, and that he had ſent a Force of Horſe

and Dragoons sufficient to suppress them, and that he would issue out a Proclamation, as was desired.

On the 16th of *March* His Majesty went by Water to the House of Lords, attended with the usual Solemnity, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne, and the Commons sent for up, His Majesty gave the Royal Assent to an Act impowering him to apprehend such Persons as he should find just cause to suspect are conspiring against the Government, and to an Act for annulling and making void the Attainder of *William Russel* Esquire, commonly called Lord *Russel*, and then in a gracious Speech, amongst other things, recommended to them the settling the Oaths, to be taken by all Persons to be admitted to places of Trust; so that Papists might be excluded, and room left for all Protestants that are willing to serve, the better to strengthen us against the common Adversaries; and the same day a Proclamation was Signed by His Majesty, declaring those mutinous Officers and Soldiers, together with their Adherents, Rebels and Traitors, &c. Commanding all good Subjects to apprehend, subdue and prosecute them as such.

To

To shew this was no general defection of the Soldiers, but rather these few drawn into so great a folly and oversight by sinister means, the same day an Address was humbly presented to His Majesty, Signed by the Officers superiour and subordinate, with the unanimous Subscriptions of the private Soldiers of the Regiment of Foot under the Conduct of the Right Honourable the Lord *Mordaunt*, expressing therein their unfeigned Loyalty, willing Obedience, and ready Zeal to serve His Majesty in all places and on all occasions. Nor was it long e'er those in Rebellion were brought under; for on the 19th. of *March* the Regiments, of Horse commanded by Sir *John Lanier*, and Collonel *Langston*, having joyned the Dutch-Troops of Horse and Dragoons, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Ginkell*, and being informed that the Rebels were marching towards *Seaford*, they advanced in good Order, the Dragoons making the left Wing; the Rebels no sooner perceived the Troops, but they drew up in Batalia, Planting their four Field-pieces to the best advantage, having on one side a great Hedge, and on the other considerable Waters, which obliged the Dragoons

goons to ſwim; but perceiving the Reſolution of the King's Troops to reduce them to their Obedience, they beat a Parly, and laying down their Arms, ſurrendred upon diſcretion; ſo that there were taken the four Field-pieces, and twenty Officers, and five hundred Soldiers were made Priſoners, and ſent up to *London*, under a Guard of Horſe, and there ſecured in divers Priſons, whilſt another Party of Horſe continued to ſearch after ſuch as had diſperſed, ſome of which were afterward taken, and ſecured in divers Priſons.

Sir *John Chapman*, Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, dying on the — of *March*, the worthy *Thomas Pilkington* Eſq; ſince being Knighted, elected Lord Mayor of that City for the remaining part of this Year, was on the 22d. preſented to the Lords Commiſſioners of the Great Seal, and afterwards ſworn at the Huſtings, according to Cuſtom, and at five in the Afternoon was ſworn without the *Tower* Gate by the Right Honourable the Lord *Lucas*; chief Governour of the *Tower*, in purſuance of their Majeſties Writ to him directed, and of the ancient uſage at ſuch a time as the Exchequer Court is not holden at *Weſtminſter*.

Having

Having before made mention of the intended Convention in *Scotland*, and now the time appointed for its sitting being come, it will not seem foreign to this History to insert some remarkable Passages and Transactions relating to it and the Affairs of that Kingdom.

On the 14th of *March*, in obedience to the King of *England*'s Letter, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons assembled at *Edinburgh* in one House, as the Custom is, and chose Duke *Hamilton* their President, and considering the Duke of *Gourdon*, a Roman Catholick, held the Castle, whose Cannon commanded the City, they made an Act, by which they empowered the Earls of *Lothain* and *Tweddale* to repair immediately to the Castle of *Edinburgh*, and to require him and others of his perswasion there, in the Name of the Estates of this Kingdom, to remove out of that Castle in twenty four hours after notice given, and to leave the Charge thereof to the next commanding Officer, being a Protestant, and that he, and those that were with him, upon such a compliance, should have assurance from the Estates, to be secured and indempnified as to any thing they had Acted in that or any o-

ther Station, contrary to Law, as being Papists.

This done they nominated a Committee of Election consisting of 15 Persons, five of each Estate, and after some debate, whether the Lords Spiritual were a distinct Estate, or only a part of the same Estate with the Lords Temporal, which was laid aside by the House, inclining to the Negative, and rejecting the Protestations against the sitting of the Earl of *Argile* before his Father's Attainder was taken off. A Motion was made, that in consideration the City was full of People, and many of them armed, to prevent disorders, it was not inconvenient to command all Persons, who were not Inhabitants, nor immediately belonging to the Members of this Convention, to depart the place, but it was the Opinion of the House, that the Castle, in the command of whose Cannon the City was, ought to be first surrendered, and for their better assurance, a Committee was ordered to take Care that no violation of the Peace were made. And the next day the Duke of *Gourden* having sent a Paper by way of Excuse, for holding the Castle contrary to the mind of the Estates, it was read, and

and advantageous Terms offered him, and those with him, in Consideration of a speedy Surrender; but soon after he discovered his Design was only to trifle, that he might gain time, which obliged them to send for such a competent number of armed Men, as was capable to block it up, and prevent the Excursions of the Besieged; so that small bickerings frequently happened, though without any considerable Damage. In the mean while two Letters came to the Convention, one from King *William*, and the other from the late King, of which only the first was approved, and the Convention proceeded to take measures much like those of *England*, declaring the Throne vacant, *&c.* and made Preparation in order to fill it, suffering Men and Arms from *England* to enter that Kingdom; and it was in fine concluded, that King *William* and Queen *Mary* should be Crowned King and Queen of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, and the Crown offered them with an Instrument of Government to settle and regulate particulars.

Whilst these things passed in *Scotland*, with others of the like purport, a Proclamation by the King and Queen was issued

issued out to give Notice to the Peers, and such as had any Claim, or Right of Tenure, that the Royal Solemnity of their Coronation was to be celebrated *April* 11th. 1689. and on the 21st. of *March* His Majesty going to the House of Lords, attended in the usual Solemnity, and being in his Royal Robes, seated on the Throne, and the Commons being sent for up, gave his Royal Assent to an Act for Granting a present Aid to their Majesties; and on the 31st. of *March* the Right Reverend Dr. *Gilbert Burnet*, being before Bishop elect of *Salisbury*, was Consecrated according to the Form prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, in the Chappel of the Palace at *Fulham*, by the Lord Bishops of *London*, *Winchester*, *Landaff*, St. *Asaph* and *Carlisle*, by virtue of a Commission Granted to them by his Grace the Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

On *April* 3d. His Majesty went by water to the House of Lords, attended with the usual Solemnity, and in the usual manner gave the Royal Assent to an Act for exhibiting a Bill in the present Parliament for naturalizing the most Noble Prince *George* of *Denmark*; also to an Act for Reviving of Actions and Proces

Proceſs lately depending in the Courts of *Weſtminſter*, and diſcontinued by not holding of *Hilary* Term, and for ſupplying other Defects relating to Proceedings at Law; likewiſe to an Act for puniſhing Officers or Soldiers who ſhall Mutiny or Deſert their Majeſties Service; and in the Afternoon a Chapter being held of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, Duke *Frederick* Mareſchal *de Schomberg*, General of his Majeſties Forces, and Maſter General of the Ordnance; and the Right Honourable *William* Earl of *Devonſhire*, Lord Steward of His Majeſties Houſhold, were elected Knight-Companions of the Order, and inveſted with the Garter and *George*, having been firſt Knighted by the Sovereign with the uſual Ceremony; and Dr. *Burnet* Biſhop of *Salisbury*, was ſworn and admitted Chancellour of that Order. On the 5th. of *April* his Grace the Duke of *Ormond* was inſtalled in St. *George*'s Chappel Knight-Companion of the Noble Order, by the Duke of *Grafton*, and the Earl of *Rocheſter*, two Knight-Companions, who were thereunto Commiſſioned by the Sovereign, with the uſual Ceremonies; which done, his Grace entertained the Commiſſioners, together with

divers

divers Persons of Quality, and the Officers of the Order, at a noble Dinner, at the middle whereof *Garter* King at Arms, accompanied with the Officers at Arms, Proclaimed his Grace's Style.

About this time His Majesty caused notice to be given to all Protestant Officers that had been disbanded in *Ireland*, or lately quitted their Commands, they who were not yet employed in his Service, to bring in their Names and Certificates of their former Commands, in Order to their entering into Service and Pay, *&c.* and to prevent false and seditious Rumours, as to the lessening the Pay of such Soldiers as should be sent over to the Low-Countries, His Majesty was pleased to issue forth his Proclamation to assure them of full English Pay, and upon the English Establishment, as full to all Intents as any other Regiments of his own Subjects of the same Quality, remaining in the Kingdom of *England*.

The Parliament assembled at *Westminster*, having duly weighed and considered the high consequence, as to the security of our Religion, Laws, *&c.* in the Efficacy of a Coronation, an Act being drawn up, it passed the Royal Assent the 9th. of *April*, in the 1st. Year of their

Majesties

Majesties Reigns, entituled, *An Act for establishing the Coronation Oath.*

The Oath in manner and form to be rendred.

The Archbishop or Bishop shall say:

Will you solemnly Promise and Swear to Govern the People of this Kingdom of *England*, and the Dominions thereto belonging, according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on, and the Laws and Customs of the same?

The King and Queen shall say,

I Solemnly Promise so to do.

Archbishop or Bishop,

Will you to your Power cause Law and Justice in Mercy to be executed in all your Judgments?

King and Queen,

I will.

Archbishop or Bishop,

Will you to the utmost of your Power maintain the Law of God, the true Profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by Law? And will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of this Realm, and to the Churches committed to their Charge, all such Rights and Priviledges as by Law do or shall appertain to any of them?

King

King and Queen,

All this I promise to do.

After this the King and Queen laying his and her hand upon the Holy Gospel, shall say,

King and Queen,

These things which I have here before promised, I will perform and keep,

So help me God.

Then the King and Queen shall kiss the Book.

And this Oath by the same Act is to be administred to all the Kings and Queens that shall succeed to the Imperial Crown of this Realm at their respective Coronations, by one of the Archbishops or Bishops, and to be done in publick.

Thus every thing being in a readiness, and the expected day arrived, their Majesties being come from *White-Hall* to *Westminster*, the Heralds began to put the Proceedings in Order, the Peers in the Lords House, and the Peeresses in the Painted Chamber; so that about eleven in the Morning their Majesties and the whole Proceeding were conducted into *Westminster-Hall*, where at the upper end a Throne being erected, their Majesties took their Seats under their Cloath

of

of State on the inside the Table, which done, the Master of the Jewel-House presented to the Lord High Constable the Sword of State, also the Sword Curtana, and the two pointed Swords in their Order, who in the like Order delivered them to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and he having drawn them out of the Scabbards, laid them on the Table before their Majesties, as likewise the Spurs. After which the Dean and Prebendaries of *Westminster* bring the Crowns and other *Regalia*, presented them severally, and then they were delivered to those Lords whose Office or Trust it was to bear them. Then the Proceeding began from *Westminster-Hall* to the Abbey, where being entered, and each seated or placed in Order, the Lord Bishop of *London* began with the Recognition, which ending with a general Shout and universal Acclamation of Joy, their Majesties offered, and the Lords who carried the *Regalia* offered them at the Altar severally to be there disposed; after which the Litany was sung by the Bishops of St. *Asaph* and *Bangor*; which ended, the Communion Service began, the Epistle taken out of the 1 *Pet.* 2. *ver.* 13, 17. was read by the Bishop of *Carliste*;

Epistle and the Gospel out of *Mat.* 22, 16, 22. was read by the Bishop of St. *Asaph*, after which followed the *Nicene* Creed, and by this time the Bishop of *Salisbury* being in the Pulpit, after repeating the Lords Prayer took his Text, 2 *Sam.* 23, 3, 4. viz. *The Lord God of Israel said, the Rock of Israel spake to me, he that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God; and he shall be as the Light of the morning when the Sun riseth, even a morning without Clouds, as the tender Grass springing out of the Earth, by clear shining after Rain.*

The Sermon, which lasted half an hour, being ended, their Majesties took the new established Oath before mentioned, and after *Veni Creator* was sung, and the Holy Oyl consecrated, their Majesties were conducted to their Royal Chairs, placed on the Theatre, where the Honourable Members of the House of Commons, who with their Speaker were seated in the North Cross, might have a full Prospect, and there being disrobed of their Crimson Mantles, their Majesties were solemnly anointed, and presented with the Spurs and Sword, which being offered up, and redeemed by the Earl of *Portland*, their Majesties were invested with the Imperial Robes

and

and Orbs, after that with the Rings and Scepters, and about four of the Clock the Crowns were placed on their heads by the Lord Bishop of *London*, assisted by the Lord Bishop of *Rochester*, upon which the Drums beat, the Trumpets sounded, the great Guns were fired, yet were drowned in a manner by the loud Shouts and joyful Acclamations of the People; and the Peers and Peeresses putting on their Coronets, the Holy Bible was presented to their Majesties; and after the Benediction they vouchsafed to kiss the Bishops, and then *Te Deum* was sung, and they ascended the Throne; the Archbishop and Bishops doing joyntly Homage, and kissed their Majesties left Cheeks, and after them the Temporal Peers did the like, whilst the Medals were cast about by the Treasurer of the Houshold, inscribed on one side, *Ne totus obsumatur*, and on the other *Gulielmus & Maria Rex & Regina*. After this began the Communion, their Majesties making their second Offering, and having received the Holy Sacrament they went in State into St. *Edward's* Chappel, where being divested of the Imperial Palls, *&c.* and robed in Purple Velvet, returned to *Westminster-Hall* with their Crowns of

State

State on their Heads, the Peers and Peeresses wearing their Coronets, where a very splendid Entertainment was furnished at sundry Tables, and between the first and second Course *Charles Dymoke* Esq; their Majesties Champion, came on Horseback completely armed, between the Lord High Constable and Earl Marshal, both on Horseback, and made his Challenge, which was pronounced by *York* Herald in these words, *viz.*

If any Person of what degree soever, high or low, shall deny or gainsay our Sovereign Lord and his Lady, King William *and Queen* Mary, *King and Queen of* England, France *and* Ireland, *Defenders of the Faith, to be rightful King and Queen of this Realm of* England, *or that they ought not to enjoy the Imperial Crown of the same, Here is their Champion who saith he lyeth, and is a false Traitor, being ready in Person to combate with him, and in this Quarrel will adventure Life against him on what day soever he shall be appointed.*

After which their Majesties Styles were proclaimed in Latin, French and English, and about eight in the Evening they returned to *White-Hall*.

This caused great Rejoycing in *Holland* as well as *England*, the States ordering it

it to be expreſt by Bells, Bonfires, and Fireworks, &c. The Convention in *Scotland* declared their Majeſties King and Queen in the following manner, *viz.*

After the Vote had paſſed, the Eſtates, aſſiſted by the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of *Edinburgh*, attended by *Lyon*, King at Arms, Heralds, Purſuvants and Trumpets, went to the Croſs on Foot, Proclaimed their Majeſties King and Queen of *Scotland*, and deputed ſome of the Eſtates to offer the Crown with an Inſtrument of Goverment for ſettling that Kingdom.

The publick Rejoycing having been throughout all *England*, for the Coronadon of their Majeſties, and the Eſtates of *Scotland* having Proclaimed them King and Queen of that Kingdom: The *Sieur de Schemettan* Envoy Extraordinary from his Electoral Highneſs of *Brandenburgh*, had his firſt Audience on the 18th. of *April*, to Complement and Congratulate their Majeſties, upon their happy Acceſſion to the Crown; on the 19th. of *April*, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal aſſembled in Parliament, preſent His Majeſty an Addreſs in the Banqueting-Houſe, to render him thanks for his gracious Declaration and repeated Aſſurance,

rance, that he will maintain the Church of *England* as established by Law, and to pray His Majesty to Summon a Convocation of the Clergy of this Kingdom; to which, His Majesty the next day returned a very Gracious Answer, and this Month the Estates of *Scotland* named the Earl of *Argyle*, Sir *James Montgomery*, and Sir *John Dalrimple* their Commissioners, to go for *England*, with an offer of that Crown to their Majesties, and caused a day of Thanksgiving to be set apart for the Deliverance of that Kingdom from Popery: And on the 1st. of *May* His Majesty came to the House of Lords sitting at *Westminster*, attended with the usual Solemnity, and being in his Royal Robes seated on the Throne, and the Commons attending, He gave the Royal Assent to an Act for raising Money by Pole, and otherwise towards the reducing of *Ireland*. An Act for preventing Doubts and Questions concerning the Collecting the publick Revenue. And a private Act for Enabling the Sale of Lands.

About this time their Majesties put out a Proclamation, prohibiting all sorts of Manufactures and Commodities whatsoever, of the Growth, Production, or Manu-

Manufacture of *France*; and a Declaration incouraging French Protestants to transport themselves into this Kingdom. A Proclamation prohibiting English Seamen from serving of foreign Princes and States, another Proclamation prohibiting Sea-men from Deserting their Majesties Service, and upon the Viscount *Dundee's* raising Commotions in *Scotland*, the Estates resolved to put the Laws in Execution against all Rebellious and Treacherous Subjects, that should refuse to submit to the present Government of the Estates, under King *William* and Queen *Mary*, and to Patronize and incourage such, as should be True and Loyal, *&c.*

Upon News the French Fleet was abroad, and stood to the Coast of *Ireland* in Order to Landmen and Arms; Admiral *Herbert* went from *Milford Haven* in search of them, and found them got into *Bantrey-Bay* being about Forty four Sail, they got presently under Sail and bore down upon the English in a Line, Composed of Twenty eight Men of War and Five Fireships, when they came within Musket shot of the *Defiance*, the French Admiral put out a signal of Battel, which begun with the Fireing of great

great and small Shot; and although the Engliſh laboured to gain the Wind, they could not do it, however they continued battering upon the *Stretch* till five in the Afternoon, for the French could by no means be brought to a cloſe Fight, at what time the French Admiral tacked away and ſtood farther into the *Bay*, and the Engliſh Admirals ſhip and ſome others being diſabled in their Rigging could not follow them, but lay expecting their coming out, a conſiderable time. In this Engagement, Captain *George Aylmer* of the *Portland*, with one Lieutenant and Ninety four Sea-men were killed, and about Two hundred and fifty wounded, the French were ſuppoſed to loſe a greater number, though in Ships they were double the Engliſh, and it was reported many of their Ships were diſabled, and one of their Men of War ſunk.

The Iriſh and French Forces being gathered in a ſtrong Body, committed many Outrages in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and taking *Kilmore* Fort where the Garriſon was conſtrained to ſurrender for want of Water, they contrary to Engagement ſtripped the Soldiers and lay Siege to *London-Derry*; the late King who ſometime before arrived from

France,

France being in the Head of them, however Colonel *Lundy* and others, being driven away by fear, and there being about Eight or nine thousand fighting Men in Town, they chose Colonel *Walker* their Governour, and sav'd that place by enduring the greatest Extremity, for being supplied at last with Provisions by way of the River, the Besiegers after great Loss sustain'd in this Siege, drew off and left them free.

On the 11th. of *May*, His Majesty came to the House of Lords, and gave the Royal Assent to an Act for the better securing the Government, by disarming Papists and reputed Papists: An Act that the Symoniacal promotion of one person may not prejudice another; an Act for the Rectifying a mistake in a certain Act of this present Parliament, for amoving Papists from the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*; an Act for the Naturalizing *Henry* a *Nassaw* and others; an Act for the annulling and making void the Attainder of *Algernoon Sidney* Esquire, and about this time their Majesties Declaration of War against *France* was published, and on the 11th. of *May* the Scotch Commissioners waited upon their Majesties in the Banqueting-house, and presented a Letter from the Estates to his Majesty, then the instrument of Government, and a Paper containing Grievances which they desired might be redressed, signed by the President; all which being read, his Majesty was pleased to return the following Answer.

WHen I engaged in this undertaking, I had particular regard and Consideration for Scotland, *and therefore I did emit a Declaration in Relation to that, as well as to this Kingdom, which I intend to make good and effectual to them; I*

take is very kindly, that Scotland hath expressed so much Confidence in and Affection to me; they shall find me willing to assist them in every thing that concerns the Well and Interest of that Kingdom, by making what Laws shall be necessary for the security of their Religion, Property and Liberty, and to ease them of what may be justly grievous to them. After which the Coronation Oath was tendred to their Majesties, which the Earl of *Argyle* spoke word by word, and the King and Queen repeated, holding their right Hands up after the manner of taking Oaths in *Scotland*.

The Meeting of the Estates of *Scotland*, did Authorize their Commissioners to represent to his Majesty, that the Clause in the Oath, in relation to the Rooting out of *Heretieks* did not import the destroying of *Heretieks*, and that by the Laws of *Scotland* no Man was to be persecuted for his private Opinion, and even obstinate and convicted *Heretieks* were only to be denounced Rebels or Out-Lawed, whereby their moveable Estates are confiscated; His Majesty at the repeating that Clause in the Oath did declare, That he did not mean by these words, *That he was under any Obligation to become a Persecutor.* To which the Commissioners answered, *That neither the meaning of the Oath nor the Law of* Scotland *did import it.* Then the King replyed, *That he took the Oath in that Sense*, and called for Witnesses, the Commissioners and others, whereupon their Majesties signed the Corronation-Oath.

On the 14th. of *May* his Grace *Frederick* Duke of *Scomberg*, and the Earl of *Devonshire* were installed at *Windsor* Kts. Companions of the noble Order of the Garter, and his Majesty on the fifteenth arrived at *Portsmouth* to take a view of his Fleet, and

and went on Board the *Elizabeth*, where he had a ſplendid Entertainment, declaring his Intentions to confer the Dignity of an Earl of this Kingdom, upon the Admiral ſince created Earl of *Torrington*, &c. and conferred the Honour of Knighthood on *John Aſhby* Captain of the *Defiance*, and Captain *Clouds Showel* of the *Edgar*, and gave to every Seaman that had been in the Engagement ten Shillings a Man, which amounted to about 2500 Pounds, and ſo returned after ſplendid Entertainments on Shoar, through the Shouts and Joyful Acclamations of the People.

About this time we had News, that *Edinburgh* Caſtle began to be very much ſtraitned, and that Major General *Mackay* being entred *Scotland* with the Engliſh Forces, *Dundee* was marched away Northward, and that ſeveral French ſhips, as well Men of War as Merchants, had been taken and brought into our Ports, and on the 24th. of *May* His Majeſty was pleaſed to give the Royal Aſſent to an Act for Exempting their Majeſties Proteſtant Subjects, diſſenting from the Church of *England*, from the Penalties of certain Laws; an Act for annulling and making void the Attainder of *Allice Liſle* Widow, and a private Act; and about the end of this Month the Dutch Ambaſſadors arriving, to congratulate their Majeſties happy Acceſſion to the Crown, were received with all Demonſtrations of kindneſs, and with reſpect due to Ambaſſadors of Crowned Heads. And a Proclamation for a ſolemn Faſt to be held on the 5th. of *June* in *London*, *Weſtminſter* and ten miles round, and on the 15th. all over *England*, &c. to implore the Bleſſing of Almighty God on their Majeſties, and Protection of theſe Kingdoms, which was Religiouſly obſerved with ſtrict Devotion; and a Declaration ſet forth to incourage

Officers, Sea-men and Mariners in the preſent Service.

On the 6th. of *June* the Eſtates of *Scotland* met, and it being ſignified to them by Duke *Hamilton*, that his Majeſty had ſent him a Commiſſion to repreſent his Royal Perſon in the enſuing Parliament, and that he had received Inſtructions from his Majeſty, to give his Conſent for turning the meeting into a Parliament, they proceeded to paſs an Act declaring, *viz.* That the three Eſtates now met together on this 5th day of *June*, 1689. conſiſting of the Noble-men, Knights and Burgeſſes, are a Lawful and Free Parliament to all Intents and Purpoſes whatſoever, and that it ſhall be High Treaſon for any Perſon to diſown, Quarrel, or impugne the Dignity and Authority of this Parliament, upon any Pretence whatſoever, which being paſſed, the Earl of *Crawford* Preſident adjourned them by the Command of the Lord Commiſſioner to the 17th. of *June*, and the King exhibited a Proclamation forbidding Commerce with *Ireland*, without leave, *&c.*

On the 13th. of *June*, the Duke of *Gourdon* finding himſelf no longer able to defend the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, delivered it up to Sir *John Lanier*. Articling for the ſafety of his Friends, but as for himſelf he declared he had ſo much Reſpect for all the Princes of the Line of King *James* the 6th. as not to make Conditions with any of them for his own particular Intereſt, ſo he rendered himſelf intirely to King *William*'s Diſcretion.

On the 22d. of *June*. His Majeſty being on the Throne in the Lords Houſe at *Weſtminſter*, paſſed an Act for enabling Lords Commiſſioners for the great Seal, to execute the Office of Lord Chancellour or Lord Keeper: An Act for the reviving

reviving two former Acts, for the exporting of Leather; An Act for the Exportation of Beer, Ale, Cyder and Mum, and fix private Acts. And several Persons in the Army in *Scotland* were seized by the Order of Major General *Mackay*, for holding Correspondence with the Viscount *Dundee*, and Sir *Adam Blair* and others were secured in *England*, for dispersing King *James*'s Declaration.

On the 24th. of *July* Her Royal Highness the Princess *Ann* of *Denmark* was delivered of a Son, and on the 28th. he was Christened by the Lord Bishop of *London*, and named *William*, his Majesty, and the Earl of *Dorset* standing for Godfathers, and the Lady Marchioness of *Hallifax* for Godmother, then declaring the young Prince Duke of *Glocester*. During these Transactions, a fight happened between his Majesties Forces in *Scotland*, and the Viscount *Dundee*, in which after an obstinate resistance; *Dundee* was killed, and his Body afterward exposed to view in *Blair* Church, which greatly weakened his Party, however Col. *Cannon* arriving with some Irish Forces, took upon him the Command, and on the 6th. of *August* a Declaration of War was published against *France*, and the 20th. of *August* the King being on the Throne in the House of Lords at *Westminster*, and having given the Royal Assent to divers Acts; The Lord Privy Seal by his Command, acquainted the two Houses, that it was his Majesties Pleasure, that they should adjourn to the 20th. of the next Month, and that his Majesty intended they should then further adjourn till *Winter*, unless there were some emergent occasion for their sitting, of which he would give them Notice by Proclamation. After which the two Houses adjourned to the 20th. of *September*.

On the 13th. of *August* the D. of *Scomberg* landed the English Army in *Ireland* by *Carrickfergus*, and reduced divers places to Obedience, the French and Irish Army retreating before, and Mr. *Walker* Governour of *London-Derry* waiting upon their Majesties at *Hampton Court*, with an Address intituled the Address of the Governours, Officers, Clergy and other Gentlemen in the City and Garrison of *London-Derry*; His Majesty as a Mark of his Bounty, was pleased to order him Five thousand pound, assuring him, that that should not at all lessen the Kindness he intended to shew to him and his Familie. On the 20th. of *September* the Parliament met, and adjourned to the 19th. of *October*, at which time they met accordingly, & his Majesty made a most Gracious Speech to them upon the occasion of their meeting: after a short Prorogation they met again on the 23d. of *October*, at what time his Majesty was pleased to refer them to his Speech of the 19th. and on the 29th. of *October*, Sir *Thomas Pilkington* being sworn Mayor at *Westminster*, their Majesties upon the humble Invitation of the City, did it the Honour to Dine at *Guild-Hall*, where the Entertainment was magnificent, and the Rejoycing beyond Expression: And his Majesty having been Graciously pleased to permit the Company of *Grocers* of *Lond.* to choose him Sovereign Master of that Company, the Wardens being introduced by the Right Honourable the Earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesties Houshold, attended his Majesty, and humbly presented to him a Copy of their Election, and Instrument of his Freedom of the said Company in a Gold Box, for which his Majesty was pleased to Thank them, and as a mark of his Royal Favour, to confer the Honour of Knight-hood upon *Ralph Box* Esquire, their Chief Warden. The

The King to encourage Merchants and others, to carry over neceſſaries for the better ſupplying the Army in *Ireland*, was pleaſed to Order, That for the ſpace of Three Months from the firſt of *November*, that no Cuſtome, Exciſe, or other Duty whatſoever ſhall be demanded, or Payable in *Ireland*, for any of the Goods or Commodities mention'd; ſo that they be diſpoſed of to the uſe deſign'd, viz. All ſorts of Cloathing, Linnen made or unmade, Leather made or unmade, Iron wrought or unwrought, Stationary Ware, Saddles and other neceſſaries for Troopers, Combs, Oyl and Tallow, Soap, Starch and Wash-Balls, Corn, Brandy and Engliſh Spirits, all ſorts of Proviſion for eating and drinking, Spicery Drugs and Medicaments, Tobacco and Flints.

On the firſt of *October*, Colonel *Thomas Lloyd* being informed, That the Iriſh had put a Garriſon of about Eighty men into *James Town*, which is no inconſiderable Paſs upon the River *Shannon*; he marched thither with the *Iniskilling* men under his Command, upon whoſe approach they fired very briskly, though without doing any more Damage than one man ſhot in the Leg and a Horſe killed. The Col. having lodged his Dragoons as near the Town as conveniently he could, marched with the Horſe towards a Paſs upon the ſame River: Colonel *Mackdonnels* Houſe was immediately ſurrendred to him, where he found two great Pontoons, which would have facilitated his going over the Water; but about twelve in the Night divers Proteſtants came in and informed that the Enemy had abandoned the place, of which he poſſeſſed himſelf, and found a conſiderable Booty. So that the Iriſh Army finding little Succeſs, and being much pincht with Want, and Extremity of the weather is decamped, and retired for Winter Quarters.

On the Second of *November*, His Majesty was pleased to create the Right Honourable the Lord *Coot*, Baron of *Coloony*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and an Earl of that Kingdom, by the Name of Earl of *Bellomont*.

His Majesties Birth-day being the Fourth of *November*, was celebrated with all imaginable Demonstrations of Joy, as Ringing of Bells, Bonfires, the discharge of the Cannon, and other things usually expressing so great an Occasion: and the following being doubly to be remembered, as that of the annual Solemnity for the Deliverance of these Kingdoms from Popery, by the timely Discovery of the Gun-Powder-Plot, in the Reign of King *James* the First, and his Majesties Landing at *Torbay*, was kept with a double Solemnity, as likewise was the Seventeenth of *November*, being the Birth-day of the Magnanimous Queen *Elizabeth*, who rescued the Nation from the Bloody Practices of *Rome*, that had destroyed and oppressed it with Cruelty, and Arbitrary Power under the Reign of Queen *Mary*, &c.

A Table

A Table of the chief Ministers of State, and Officers of Trust, newly made by the King and Queen of England.

The most Honourable Privy-Council.

HIS Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmark*, Duke of *Cumberland*, &c.

Lord A. B. *Cant.*

Marquess of *Caermarthen*, E. of *Danby* and L. Presi. of the Coun.

Marquess of *Halifax*. L. Privy-Seal

D. of *Norfolk* Earl-Marshal of *England*.

D. of *Somerset* Chancellor of *Cambridge*

Duke of *Bolton*, Marquess of *Winchester*.

Duke *Hamilton*.

Duke *Schomberg*.

E. of *Lindsey* L. Great Chamberlain of *Engl.*

E. of *Devonshire*, L. Steward of his Majesties Houshold.

E. of *Dorset*, & *Midd.* Ld. Chamberlain of his Majesties Houshold.

E. of *Oxford*.

E. of *Shrewsbury*, his Majesties Principal Secretary of State.

E. of *Bedford*.

E. of *Bath*.

E. of *Macclesfield*.

E. of *Nottingham*, principal Secret. of State.

E. of *Feuconberg*.

E. of *Monmouth* Lord *Mordant*.

E. of *Montague*.

Earl of *Pembrooke*.

E. of *Marleborough*, Lord *Churchill*.

E. of *Portland* Mr *Bentinck* Groom of the Stole to his Majesty.

Visc. *Newport*, Treasurer of his Majesties Houshold.

Visc. *Lumley*.

Visc. *Sidney*.

Ld. Bishop of *London*.

L. Chief Justice *Holt*.

Ld. *Wharton*.

L. *Delamere*.

Sir *Robert Howard* Kt.

Sir *Henry Capell* Kt.

Sir *John Lowther* Baronet, Vice-Chamberlain of his Majesties Houshold.

Mr. *H Powle* Speaker of the H. of Commons.

Mr.

Mr. Edward Ruſſel.
Mr. Richard Hambden.
Mr. Hugh Boſcawen.
Thomas Wharton Eſquire, Comptroller of his *Majeſties* Houſhold.
William Harbord Eſq;

Lords Commiſſioners of the Great Seal.
Sir *John Maynard* Kt.
Sir *Anthony Keeke* Kt.
Sir *William Rawlinſon* Kt.

Commiſſioners for the Office of Lord High Admiral.
E. of *Torrington.*
Earl of *Carbery.*
Sir. *Michael Wharton* Bar.
Sir *Thomas Lee* Bar.
Sr. *F. Cbichely* Kt.
Sir *John Lowther* of *White-Haven* Bar.
William Sacheverill Eſq;

Admiral.
E. of *Torrington.*
Mr. Edward Ruſſel.
Vice-Admiral.
Mr. William Davies.
Mr. Henry Killigrew.
Reer-Admiral.
Lord *Berkly.*
Sir *F. Abby.*

Lords of the Treaſury.
Earl of *Monmouth.*
Lord *Delamere.*
Lord *Godolphin.*
Sir *Henry Capel* Kt.
Richard Hampden Eſq;

New Knights of the Garters.
Duke *Frederick* Mareſchal *de Schomberg*, General of his Majeſties Forces, and *Maſter*-General of the Ordnance.
Earl of *Devonſhire.*
Duke of *Ormond.*

New Biſhops.
Dr. *Burnet*, Biſhop of *Saliſbury.*
Dr. *Trewlawny* B. of *Exet.*
Dr. *Stillingfleet* Bp. of *Worceſter.*
Dr. *Patrick* Biſhop of *Chicheſter.*
Dr. *Ironſide* Biſhop of *Briſtol.*

Ld. *Lovelace* Captain of the Band of Gentlemen-Penſioners.
Ld. *Lucas* Chief Governour of the *Tower* of *London.*
Ld. *Willloughby* of *Ereſby* Chancellour of the Dutchy of *Lancaſter.*
Sir *George Treby* Attorney General.
John Summers Eſquire Solicitor-General.

Clerks

Clerks of the Privy-Council.
Sir *John Nicholas* Kt. of the Bath.
William Blaithwayt Esq;
Charles Montague Esq;
Richard Colling Esq;

Commissioners for the Customs.
Hon. *George Booth* Esq;
Sir *Richard Temple* Bar. and Kt. of the Bath.
Sir *John Worden* Bar.
Sir *Robert Southwell* Bar.
sir *Robert Clayton* Kt.
Sir *Patient Ward*.
Thomas Pellham Esq;

The Lords Lieutenants appointed by his *Majesty*.

Bedford E. of *Bedford*.
Berks D. of *Norfolk*.
Bucks E. of *Bridgw*.
Cambr. E. of *Bedford*.
Chesh. Ld. *Delamere*.
Cornw. E. of *Bath*.
Cumb. E. of *Carlisle*.
Derby E. of *Devon*.
Devon E. of *Bath*.
Dorset E. of *Bristol*.
Essex E. of *Oxford*.
Glouc. } E. of *Mac-*
Heref. } *clesfield*.
Hertf. E. of *Shrewsbury*, during the *Minority* of the E. of *Essex*.
Hunt. E. of *Manchester*.
Kent. E. of *Winchester*.
Lanc. E. of *Derby*.
Leic. E. of *Rutland*.
Linc. E. of *Lindsey*.
Midd. E. of *Clare*.
Monm. E. of *Macclesf*.
Norf. D. of *Norf*.
Northum. Ld. V. *Lumly*.
Northamp. E. of *Monm*.
Nott. E. of *Kingston*.
Oxon E. of *Abingdon*.
Salop Ld. Visc. *Newp*.
Som. L. Vic. *Fitz-harding*.
Southamp. D. *Bolton*.
Stafford Ld. *Paget*.
Suffolk Ld. *Cornwallis*.
Surrey D. of *Norfolk*.
Sus. E. of *Dorf*. & *Midd*.
Warw. E. of *Northamp*.
Worcester E. of *Shrewsb*.
Westm. Sir *J*. *Lowther*.
Wilts. E. of *Pembroke*.
York East R. E. *Kingf*.
---North, R. E. *Falconb*.
---West Rid. E. of *Danby*.
S. N. *Wales* E. of *Macl*.

Judges of the *King's Bench*.
Sir *John Holt*, Ld. Chief Justice.
Sir *William Dolbin*.
Sir *William Gregory*.
Giles Eyres Esq;

Judges

Judges of the *Common-Pleas.*

Sir *Henry Pollexfen*, Ld. Chief Juſtice.
Sir *John Powel.*
Thomas Rokeby Eſq;
Peyton Ventris Eſq;

Barons of the *Exchequer.*

Sir *Robert Atkins* Lord Chief Baron.
Sir *Edward Neull.*
Nicholas Lechmere Eſq;
John Turton Eſq;

John Trenchard Eſq; Chief Juſt. of *Cheſter.*

Principal Clerks of the Board of *Green-Cloth.*

Sir *William Forreſter.*
Sir *James Forbes.*

Officers newly made to the Queens Majeſty.

EArl of *Wiltſhire*, Ld Chamberlain.
Ld. *Coot* Treaſurer.
Abel Taſſin d' Allone Eſq; Principal Secretary, and Maſter of Requeſts.
Counteſs of *Derby* Groom of the Stole.

FINIS.

There are lately Printed for Henry Rhodes, *next door to the* Swan Tavern, *near* Bride-Lane, *in* Fleet-ſtreet *the following Books.*

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